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THE  
APOTHECARY'S  
VADE MECUM.





THE  
APOTHECARY'S  
V A D E M E C U M ;

OR,  
CRITICO-EXPLANATORY COMPANION

TO THE  
NEW LONDON  
P H A R M A C O P Œ I A ,

FOR THE USE  
OF STUDENTS AND JUNIOR PRACTITIONERS ;

In which Work is considered individually every Article of the New London Pharmacopœia, with a general view of their Effects and Doses in all Diseases ; to which is added a small Table, shewing the wide difference between the Minim and Drop ; with a copious Index of Synonyms, &c.

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BY

HYDE MATHIS BROWNE,  
LATE OF THE BEDFORD MILITIA, AND SURGEON OF  
THE NORTHERN, OR THIRD REGIMENT OF  
OXFORDSHIRE LOCAL MILITIA.

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L O N D O N :

SOLD BY J. MURRAY, 32, FLEET STREET ; W. BLACK-  
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NEW EDITION

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TO THE  
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE  
EARL OF GUILDFORD,  
THE  
FOLLOWING PAGES ARE INSCRIBED,  
WITH A HIGH CONSIDERATION  
OF HIS  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARACTER,  
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S  
MOST RESPECTFUL  
AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,  
THE AUTHOR.

*Benbury, Oxon.*

*Dec. 1810.*





## PREFACE.

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IN the first place this little effort is not meant to render to the sage practitioner any new or important discoveries ; it is I hope a mere tasteless antepast, of more scientific and useful information from more competent sources. To the elders of the profession it can be nought but a remembrancer ; but to the more juvenile departments of medicine, (to which the public life is generally intrusted,) it may prove useful to *inform* and *correct*, when a new nomenclature is hazarding the lives of our patients, and confounding our practice and prescriptions. *Good Lord deliver us* from terms so similar and so dangerous, as the Oxymuriat and Submuriat of Mercury.

Reader when I tell you, that ten months began and ended this little work, (though numerous domestic and professional duties abstracted much time and serious attention,) I hope that its simple unimportant faults will be over-looked, and rendered oblivious in the remembrance, that it was written with every possible wish of good to the profession. If my medical first-born dies in the birth, so be it; but should it survive the severe ordeal of *Public Opinion*, and the world should seem pleased with the design, though they contract the brow at the painting I will endeavour in the second edition to banish its many errors, and render it more worthy their acceptance.



## INTRODUCTION.

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**THE** Author of this work originally began it for his own use and convenience, until the idea was suggested of forming it upon a more extensive plan, and presenting it to the world as a Pocket Remembrancer, or Book of Reference, either to find Synonyms, or give a concise view of the most prominent features of any particular article. Churchill's Remembrancer professed to enlarge on, and give the virtues of every article of the new College works we wanted, and we were taught to expect, a clear description of the new unknown articles of the Pharmacopœia; but on all these very material points his work was most woefully wanting.

Dr. E. G. Clarke, with whom I had formerly some acquaintance, has, I perceive, published a small work on this subject. It is not written ex-

clusively on the London Pharmacopœia, nor is it in English, a circumstance by no means commendatory. Dr. Baillie doubtless can peruse it with celerity and ease ; *but Dr. Clarke should have followed the advice of the late Mr. Windham, when he hoped members who made a practice of introducing Latin phrases in their speeches in the House, would be considerate enough to translate them for the benefit of the country gentlemen.*

As a companion to the College work, I am vain enough to believe, that this is the most intelligent of any publication extant : it will be understood by this that I alone mean as to its utility, convenience, and plan ; 'as the offspring of one particular work only, it claims the attention of those who possess its parent.

This little production follows from its commencement to its very termination the London Pharmacopœia. The actual and reported properties of every article therein contained is given, together with the various diseases in which they are used and *have* been employed : the dose always succeeds to save time and trouble.



On some few of the principal articles I have been prolix; as *Opium*, *Mercury*, *Digitalis*, &c. &c.

*There are some few particular observations that have been elicited by particular occurrences: they generally speak for themselves.*

At science the Author has not aimed: it would not have suited the subject nor the class for which it is intended: it would have perverted the intention. Abstruse science and elucidation are incompatible. A certain elegant little work says, that he who adds a single link to the chain already discovered, merits more honour and lasting praise than the conqueror of nations. Neither of these do I merit or require; but I feel happy in hoping that the following pages may in many respects be serviceable to the junior part of the faculty.

It will be noticed that the *Aloës* and *Cinchonas*, are all considered under one head: I mean the various species of each article are not treated of singly, but collectively; this was done to save tedious repetitions. At one time it was the intention of the Author to have added to the latter part of this work, a case of fractured patella, with a plate explanatory of the treatment in such cases, and describing a new and

successful mode of reducing this fracture, not generally known. *Various observations on the treatment of such cases would have accompanied it, together* with some remarks on Eynanche Trachealis, &c. &c.; but having resolved to abandon this plan, they will appear ere long, either in some of the Medical Periodical Works, or in a work on the *Medical Effects and Powers of Counteraction*, on which *I have been engaged many months, and which will appear when leisure will allow me to complete it.*

The Author has endeavoured as far as is consistent, to speak impartially of every article herein contained; nor has he, as will be seen, abstained from passing on them that critical opinion, justice and impartiality suggested. He has done so, conceiving it a primary and important duty to speak of things as they deserve, and not partially, heedlessly, and indiscriminately bestow fulsome, exaggerated, speculative encomiums on a variety of articles, merely because they are the chosen of a Royal College of Physicians.

Hear with all due deference, said a preceptor to his pupil, the consolidated opinions of age

and experience; but always charge your own reason, and form an opinion of your own. With every respect for the College themselves, I confess I entertain much contempt of many of the articles they have culled from the innumerable stores open to their selection; the choice is no doubt a miserable one.

Nothing can be so big with danger and mischief to the rising generation, as misrepresentation; nought can be so injurious to society at large. The happy effects of a vigorous exertion of our common sense, is to draw the line between right and wrong, effective and non-effective, the *ert*\* and inert; and I regret having to remark, that in medicine its agents too frequently run away with false or imperfect views of their profession in general, a conduct highly hurtful to their practice and patients. All this error

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\* Many of my readers may object to the word *ert*; but not seeing any thing objectionable about it, (save its non appearance in any of our dictionaries, which is a reason not worth cavilling about,) I have taken the liberty to introduce it here. The word undeviating will be found in the following pages, which word is not to be found in any of the orthographical repositories; yet I have seen it in very respectable works. The word *ert* I conceive equally expressive of its meaning, and correct with the familiar words *action* and *inaction*.



arises merely because they will not ask themselves mentally a question, and leave to the evidence of their senses the answer.\*

Will any one dare to say that Lichen, however employed, will cure confirmed Phthisis unassisted? certainly not; but the advocate for this renowned specific will argue that it checks the night sweats, *and so will Acid of Sulphur*; to be brief, he who in formidable diseases is wicked enough to employ, and place confidence in, a medicine as palpably inert as flour, *however* fashionable a remedy it may be, is not fit for a cow-leach. All these fashionable bubbles of medicine have their partisans for the day, and passing in succession through the ordeal of experience are soon consigned to contempt and oblivion.

The Author wishes to close these remarks by observing, that many errors he is aware will be found in the body of the work he has committed to the scrutiny of a liberal and generally enlightened class of men. Such being the case

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\* It will be understood that the above applies only to the medical profession, and to that particularly.

he feels confident that whatever little incorrections may shew themselves, they will doubtless be passed over, when he says that not one individual save himself and the printer, has seen the following pages ; not one professional man has conned it over to point out those small inaccuracies and imperfections, too intimate an acquaintance may have overlooked. Two heads, says the adage, are always better than one, and though the Author by being spared the mild criticism of some friendly ordeal, is independant of any obligations on that score ; yet he confesses he should have felt increased security and pleasure, by the counsel and erudite observations of a second, or even third person ; nought can be more grateful to the generous mind, than an opportunity of manifesting publicly, acknowledgments of kindness and friendship.

Anticipating as I do that strangers to *facts* and *circumstances* may be induced to cast on me unjust censure, for having introduced such matter as is to be found in the note belonging to page 58 ; with all due respect for the public opinion, I am confident they will forgive it, when I declare that the *Philippic* there given is

*mild* and *diminutive* indeed in comparison with the irritant which produced it.

To Dr. Robt. Hooper,\* of Saville-row, London, I have to express my sincerest thanks for favours long since conferred, and I regret my want of ability to convince him how highly I estimate the talent so conspicuous in his professional character; and that magnanimity and liberality of mind and conduct, which so eminently adorn his private one. I wish him likewise to know how deeply the obligations I owe to him, are impressed upon my mind; to use an old adage, it was not the bread and butter, but it was the mode of cutting it.

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\* Author of the Physician's Vade Mecum, a new Medical Dictionary, &c. &c. &c. and Lecturer on the Practice of Physic, *Materia Medica*, &c.



# THE APOTHECARY'S

## VADE-MECUM.

### WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

**T**ROY weight is employed to compound all medicines, and we divide the pound in the following manner, viz.

|               |          |                    |
|---------------|----------|--------------------|
| The pound lb. | contains | Twelve ounces. ʒ   |
| The ounce     |          | Eight drachms. ʒ   |
| The drachm    |          | Three scruples. ℥  |
| The scruple   |          | Twenty grains. gr. |

To elucidate the subject of weights more particularly the following is inserted.

| Pound. | Ounce. | Drachm. | Scruple. | Grain. |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1      | 12     | 96      | 288      | 5760   |
|        | 1      | 8       | 24       | 480    |
|        |        | 1       | 3        | 60     |
|        |        |         | 1        | 20     |

Wholesale dealers and apothecaries buy their drugs by Avoirdupois weight, though, as has been before observed, Troy weight is used for the composition of medicines. These weights are to be obtained, from the pound down to the grain, at any of the scale and weight makers in London.

The College of Physicians in London have inserted the measure of liquids, and they have chosen the wine gallon of the country for that purpose; but they have at the same time inserted new characters to distinguish each measure by, so that we cannot now confound the fluids and the solids as to weight and measure, the characters being materially different.

|                    |          |                           |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| The gallon congius | contains | Eight pints. O            |
| The pint           |          | Sixteen fluid ounces. f 3 |
| The fluid ounce    |          | Eight fluid drachms. f 3  |
| The fluid drachm   |          | Sixty minims. m           |

The London College seem to wish that the plan of dropping various medicines from bottles should be banished from practice; to promote which they have given us the *graduated drop measure*, invented, we are told, by Mr. Lane. If on this subject I may be allowed to offer an opinion, I must declare that I think the drop measure, for various reasons, will never be universally employed. The learned College have forgotten to tell us the material and serious difference between the minim and the drop. To shew that in thinking them one and the same, how much we are deceived, I have added the following proof: I took a phial which contained 3 vj, the lip of which was the eighth of an inch broad, and therein put of the following liquids, two drachms each, a quantity from which I could drop with certainty.

|                           |                   |     |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Tr. Opii—g. xxxiv         | filled the sp. of | m x |
| Liq. Antim. Tart.—g. xxj  |                   | Do. |
| Spt. Ammon. Arom.—g. xxxj |                   | Do. |
| Spt. Æther. Co.—g. xxij   |                   | Do. |
| Aquæ—g. xv                |                   | Do. |

Such being the acknowledged state of things, should we not have been apprized of the material difference between the minim and the drop, when this measure was disseminated throughout the kingdom? I cannot myself doubt but that one half of the practitioners, who have employed this drop measure, not having paid much attention to the subject, have frequently given thirty drops where ten was the intended dose. That the minim and drop have been deemed identical, I am very certain. If in giving the *Liquor Hydrarg. Oxymercuriat.* our patient had been over-dosed and died, who, let me ask, would have been to blame? The graduated drop measure will never succeed.





## MATERIA MEDICA.

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### ABIETIS RESINA, RESIN OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

**T**HERE can be no doubt, says Dr. Cullen, of its stimulating the stomach, and communicating from thence a stimulus to the whole system.

It is a laxative, though not strictly cathartic; it is likewise diaphoretic and diuretic; it is frequently employed with advantage in rheumatism and scurvy, and some diseases of the urinary passages, such as gleet, &c. It was formerly taken as a diuretic diet drink, in the proportion of four ounces of the fresh tops to one gallon of boiling water.

*Dose.*—Of the resin from gr̄x to ʒo, but it should always be united with some vehicle to render it easily miscible with the juices of the stomach, such as soap, the extract of honey, or the yolk of an egg, which last will soften its acrimony and promote its action.

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### ABSINTHIUM, COMMON WORM WOOD.

It is a warm aromatic and antiseptic; is employed in debility of the stomach and in cold phlegmatic constitutions, where there appears a defect of bile; is sup-

posed to possess anthelmintic and antispasmodic powers, though these properties seem to depend on its tonic qualities; it is a good bitter, and has given way of late years to other medicines of this class; it has been recommended in gout, and in some cases, with evident good, the cure being radical.—An infusion seems the best mode of giving it.

*Dose.*—Of the dried leaves or root, from ℥j to ℥j; the root is considered as containing most aromæ.

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#### ACACIÆ GUMMI, GUM ARABIC.

The glutinous quality of this gum renders it preferable to other gums as a demulcent in coughs, hoarse-nesses, and other catarrhal affections; it is also very profitable, and generally employed in ardor urinæ, diarrhœas and calculous complaints: from its mild mucilaginous quality, it is mostly employed to render oils miscible with water.

*Dose.*—℥ss to ℥ij to ℥ss.

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#### ACETOSELLA FOLIA, COMMON SORREL LEAVES.

This plant has been used in many places as an article of diet; it has been found of important service where a refrigerant and antiscorbutic regimen is required; it is of infinite service to foul ulcers, the bruised leaves applied in the form of poultice; an infusion forms a pleasant and refreshing drink for febrile patients, one handful of the green leaves to a quart of boiling water.

*Dose.*—This may depend on the will.



## ACETUM, VINEGAR.

This acid is refrigerant, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and diuretic; it promotes digestion used as a condiment; it is used with advantage in all putrid diseases and scurvy, and is frequently employed to counteract the fatal effects of narcotic poisons; its vapour, inhaled in putrid sore throat, has proved productive of much good. It has been employed in the form of clyster in typhoid diseases, and in constipation of the bowels. It is seldom or never ordered by the physician in its pure state, though much employed to sprinkle the rooms of the sick, to wash the body with in putrid diseases, acidulate the drink of febrile patients, and as a gargle.

*Dose.*—℥ss to ℥ij to ℥fs; but before it is given, it should be diluted, or unpleasant sensations will occur in the stomach.

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ACIDUM SULPHURICUM, SULPHURIC ACID, OR  
OIL OF VITRIOL,

This acid is tonic, stimulant, and lithontriptic. It is frequently employed to cure psoræ in conjunction with Hog's Lard, in the proportion of ℥j to sixteen of the fat. The diluted acid, of which a formula will be found in the New Pharmacopœia, is usually given in the dose of ℥x to ℥xl.

## ACONITI FOLIA, THE LEAVES OF MONKS HOOD.

Every part of the plant Aconite is strongly poisonous; it is narcotic, and, in a large dose, powerfully evacuant; the extract is given in violent rheumatisms, scrophulous and venereal affections. It is sudorific and diuretic. With the noted Dr. Stork its most sensible effect was exciting a copious perspiration. The cases in which he mostly succeeded, were an inveterate gonorrhœa, pains that were obstinate and followed intermittent fever, tophs, nodes, scirrhus tumors, indurations of the parotid gland; and, like a man violently attached to the medicine he considered a specific in all diseases, he attributes the restored action of an anchylosed joint to the effects of Aconite. It might restore the action of the joint, but the limb was never *anchylosed*.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered leaf, from one gr to five. The extract is generally employed as containing, in a convenient form, all its qualities,

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## ADEPS, HOG'S LARD.

This fat is used externally as a softening remedy, and enters into the composition of most ointments and plasters. It is never given internally,

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## ÆRUGO, VERDIGRIS.

This substance is used externally as a detergent of

foul indolent ulcers, &c. It is rarely or never given internally, though preparations of it are, which will be noticed in their respective places. A small quantity of it received into the stomach would occasion instantaneous vomiting. In a large dose it produces convulsions and the most dreadful disorders, which terminate in death.

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### ALLII RADIX, GARLIC ROOT.

Garlic is stimulant to a great degree, even to blistering. Taken internally it promotes digestion. Its stimulus is more quickly and readily diffusible than any substance known. Such being the case, it may be employed in many diseases where there is a languid circulation, or interrupted secretions. Thus in dropsy, its stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic powers may be of much service; it is likewise expectorant, emmenagogue, and sudorific. Dr. Cullen says, that in several instances of his own practice he is certain that it greatly contributed to the cure of dropsy. The best mode of taking it is to dip a chive into sweet oil and swallow it whole; in this way a number of chives may be taken at one time without proving warm on the stomach, though sensibly acting on the system. From twelve to sixteen of them may be taken daily. In all cases where a phlogistic diathesis, or other irritability, prevails, we should be somewhat more sparing in the dose.

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### ALOES SPICATÆ, SPIKED ALOES.

Aloes are aperient, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue,

and are esteemed the best laxative for women with suppressed catamenia. As an emmenagogue they may be taken from gr̄x to gr̄xv, twice a day; and as an anthelmintic and purgative, from ʒj to ʒij.

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### ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX, MARSH-MALLOW LEAVES AND ROOT.

This plant hardly deserves to be admitted into the Pharmacopœia; it is commonly employed for its emollient and demulcent qualities in coughs, hoarsenesses, and all catarrhal disorders.

*Dose.*—It is never given in substance, as it is inert, though it enters into the composition of a syrup.

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### ALUMEN, ALUM.

This salt is given internally in hæmoptoe, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Externally it is applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels, and to ulcers, where there is too copious a secretion of pus. It has been employed with success in menorrhagiæ and other uterine hæmorrhages, and in the fluor albus. In large doses it has been known to purge. It is more frequently used externally than internally, such as in gargles, in relaxations of the uvula, and other diseases of the mouth and fauces, where there is not any acute inflammation present. In ophthalmia it has been employed in various forms; in the form of gargle it has been of much use in cases of spongy swelled gums, and loose teeth from scurvy, &c.



*Dose.*—From gr<sup>x</sup> to ʒss, we should begin with small doses first, and gradually increase them.

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AMMONIÆ MURIAS, MURIAT OF AMMONIA,  
CRUDE SAL AMMONIAC.

This salt is attenuant, febrifuge, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Applied externally it has been productive of the happiest effects; a solution of it, whilst fresh, has been of much service in mania and violent head-aches. This solution may be employed in indolent tumors, contusions, gangrene, psora, ophthalmia; and it has been employed in the form of clyster, as a stimulant. A strong solution of it in vinegar has cured hydrocele by constant application. It has been of service in some intermittents, given in camomile tea. It is a very good substitute for the common saline mixture, and may be given, when dissolved, in the same way. In some very obstinate hypochondriacal cases, it has been given with singular efficacy, so taken as to keep the bowels lax; but it should, if possible, be assisted by the cold bath.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>x</sup> to ʒss.

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AMMONIACUM, GUM AMMONIAC.

This gum is of considerable service in asthma and obstructions of the abdominal viscera. In old colicky complaints from viscid matter in the intestines, it has had very happy effects. It is stimulant and aperient, and is an excellent deobstruent in hysteria when caused by retarded menses.

*Dose.*—Gr̄x to gr̄xxx; it enters into several of the formula of the London College.

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### AMYGDALA AMARA, BITTER ALMOND.

This fruit is poisonous: it is seldom used in medicine. The distilled oil is a violent poison; the fruit is diuretic, though not safe to take, as it occasions nausea and vomiting.

*Dose.*—Three or four may be taken,

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### AMYGDALA DULCIS, SWEET ALMOND.

The oil and fruit are in very general use. The oil softens and relaxes the solids. In tickling coughs, hoarsenesses, costiveness, nephritic pains, it is of much use. Externally it is softening, and is employed in rigidity and tension of particular parts; but these properties are common to most of the oils.

*Dose.*—Of the oil may be taken  $\frac{3}{4}$  fs to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.

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### AMYLUM, STARCH OF WHEAT.

This substance, when formed into a mucilage with boiling water, is employed in the form of clyster. In the milder erysipelas it sometimes cures. The common hair-powder will answer this purpose in every respect.

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### ANISI SEMINA, ANISEED.

This medicine, employed in the form of a spirituous

composition, is of much service in gripes and flatulences, to which children are more especially subject. In weakness of the stomach and diarrhœas, it is a valuable carminative.

*Dose.*—No particular one from ʒfs to ʒ fs, though the seeds are seldom given. See Spt. Anisi.

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#### ANTHEMIDIS FLORES, CAMOMILE FLOWERS.

These flowers are stomachic, tonic, and antiseptic; an infusion is used with advantage in the vomitings of puerperal women, hysteria, in spasmodic and flatulent colics. In after-pains, and in intermittents, which border on continual fever, with a few drops of the diluted sulphuric acid added, it seldom fails of effect.

*Dose.*—From grx to ʒj of the powdered flowers. See the extract and infusion.

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#### ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM, SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY, OR CRUDE ANTIMONY.

In its crude state this mineral is very rarely used, but it forms the basis of some important and valuable medicines, the qualities of which will be considered in their respective places.

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#### ARGENTUM, SILVER.

The only preparation of this metal is the *Argentum Nitrat.* which see.

## ARMORACIÆ RADIX, HORSE RADISH ROOT.

This root is stimulant, diuretic, and deobstruent. Taken freely it is aperient, antiseptic, and attenuant. It excites appetite in weakened stomachs without producing heat or irritation. It is employed in paralytic and rheumatic cases, and in dropsies that follow intermittents. Chewed in the mouth it excites the same sensations and effects as the Pellitory of Spain. In promoting the expectoration of viscid phlegm it has proved serviceable. It has proved emetic when taken warm in the form of an infusion.

*Dose*,—From ℥j to 3j, though it may be taken safely to a much greater extent.

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## ARSENICI OXYDUM, ARSENIC.

This medicine has been employed with great success in very obstinate intermittents, remittent fever, and periodical head-aches. It is emetic, purgative, and powerfully poisonous. The solution now introduced into the Pharmacopœia is mostly employed. It cannot be too carefully and cautiously administered. Its effects vary in various persons. There seems a peculiar idiosyncrasy in some persons, which will not allow of its use. Where this medicine has failed in agues, mercury has effected a cure. It is a valuable, though active medicine.

*Dose*.—From the tenth part of a grain to one quarter of a grain. See *Liquor Arsenici*.



## ASARI FOLIA, ASARABACCA, THE LEAVES.

This plant is stimulant, emetic, and purgative, and is a powerful sternutatory. Given in small doses it has been considered as diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. However, from the uncertainty of its acting, it is little used internally. Its principal use is as an errhine. This plant formed the active part of the Pulv. Asari Comp. omitted in the present Dispensatory. It is of much service in violent head-aches when snuffed up the nose, as it promotes a copious discharge of mucus.

*Dose.*—As an emetic and purgative it should be taken from ℥j to ℥ss; as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue, from gr̄x to ℥j; as an errhine, from three to five grains may be snuffed up the nose.

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ASSAFŒTIDÆ GUMMI RESINA. ASSAFŒTIDA  
GUM RESIN.

This valuable medicine is stimulant, antispasmodic, deobstruent, and vermifuge. It is much esteemed as an anti-hysteric, nervine, and stimulating remedy. Of all the foetid gums it is the most powerful and penetrating, and is of much service in menstrual diseases, as chlorosis and amenorrhœa. It is quick in relieving the anxieties and oppression of the chest in hysterical and nervous diseases. In some cases where opium has failed, this gum has had all the desired effects. In hysteria and violent convulsions, where we cannot give by the mouth, a clyster of it is a most valuable remedy.

In promoting expectoration, we may consider it as more certain and efficacious than the Gum Ammoniac. In cases where we require speedy relief, the tincture, or volatile spirit, is to be employed, as acting quickly. Should it occasion nausea, the milder foetid gums are to be substituted.

*Dose.* Grx to ʒfs.

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#### AVENÆ SEMINA, OATS.

Oats are more an article of food than medicine, though frequently employed for the latter purpose. The meal is much employed in the form of poultice, and in the well-known diet, water gruel; which last is much employed in diseases where animal food would either be improper or hurtful. In all febrile or inflammatory diseases it may be either dulcified or acidulated, and drunk plentifully at pleasure.

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#### AURANTII BACCÆ, SEVILLE ORANGES.

The yellow rind of this fruit is mostly used in medicine as a warm bitter stomachic and gentle stimulant; it is one of the most mild and pleasant bitters we possess; its agreeable flavour it readily communicates to either tincture or infusion, and its acid is of much service in febrile or inflammatory complaints, as likewise in sea scurvy. Indeed it is superior to the lemon as touching the strength of its rind, though inferior to the lemon as touching the strength of its acid.

**BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM, PERUVIAN BALSAM.**

This substance is a warm stimulant, antispasmodic, and tonic, it resembles the Balsam of Copaiba, though more heating, hence its use as emmenagogue. It has been employed in gonorrhœa, dysentery, spasmodic asthma, and as a stimulant and detergent to foul, obstinate ulcers.

*Dose.*—Gr̄x gr̄xx to 3fs.

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**BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM, TOLU BALSAM.**

This balsam, in many respects, resembles the foregoing; though it has been most esteemed for its pectoral qualities, it may be said to be a nervine, stimulant, and tonic, though in the present practice it is little employed, but as much so as it deserves. In all pulmonic diseases, attended by much fever and inflammation, it would be very hurtful. The College have retained the syrup, which is more used for its flavour than medicinal properties.

*Dose.*—Gr̄x to gr̄xv.

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**BELLADONNÆ FOLIÆ, THE LEAVES OF DEADLY NIGHTSHADE.**

This plant is a strong narcotic poison; it is sudorific, aperient, diuretic, and discutient. In cancerous diseases, employed both internally and externally, it has produced the happiest effects. Its internal use has (when taken incau-

tiously) produced a dryness and stricture of the œsophagus; but it should be remarked that this effect seemed to be produced by drinking the infusion; thus it appears that the complaint induced was caused by local application. How far this effect would be produced by taking the medicine in pills I am not competent to say, never having had a case wherein I could try it with advantage.

That its use, both internally and externally, has been followed by pleasing results (in cancer and scirrhus) no one can doubt; it has been successfully employed in obstinate intermittents, in chronic inflammatory diseases, in all complaints arising from paralysis, in hydrophobia, hooping cough, chorea Sancti Viti, epilepsy, melancholy, mania, hepatic diseases, cachectic affections, ophthalmia and amaurosis. In cancerous sores it changes the consistence of the discharge, and promotes the healing process. This plant not unfrequently acts as a diuretic. Even with this active medicine we should never be too sanguine; we should recollect medicine knows no such thing as a specific. A small portion of the extract dissolved in a proportionate quantity of water, of which one drop, dropped into the eye of any animal, causes a total, though temporary suspension of its irritability and visual powers. This temporary amaurosis is an object of some moment when performing the various operations of the eye. The taking of too large a dose of this medicine, whether from inattention or ignorance, will be succeeded by symptoms of an alarming nature, such as dryness and stricture of the



throat, vertigo, great and anxious langour, sickness, vomiting, and dimness of sight; when this occurs, we should dilute largely with warm liquids, and keep the body moderately warm, though not by any means hot. Replete as this medicine is with benefit to man, when judiciously employed; productive of such happy effects as it has been in diseases, which, but for its powers, must quickly have proved fatal; I feel it a duty to say that the least inattention on our part, may irrecoverably reverse our good intentions, and perchance kill where it was meant to cure. To be fearful and apprehensive, even in administering this active plant, betrays a weakness of mind almost incompatible with medical practice. I might say with the Roman Orator, "*Let us be neither rash nor diffident.*" Common care and caution will render this plant as safe and efficacious as the powder of Rhubarb.

Those who would be certain of the dose they are about to give, should always use the powdered leaves. We should begin with small doses, and very gradually increase them. To ease the dreadful pain of cancer, and some ulcers, it has been applied both in the fresh and the powdered state, and we are told that it seldom fails to procure a temporary mitigation and suspension of the pain. How far its narcotic power, like Opium when applied to absorbing surfaces, exerts its influence on the system in general, I know not; but there is no reason why we should not be prepared against such an attack. I have never seen an account

of such effects, and am apt to conclude it never acts so. Dr. Mead gives no account of this plant.

*Dose.*—For an adult one grain daily, to be gradually increased; about the sixth part of a grain for children.

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### BENZOINUM, BENZOIN.

This substance is classed amongst the balsams. In its simple state it is rarely used, though its preparations are very much esteemed in inveterate coughs, asthma of the spasmodic species, and chronic catarrhs; it is a stimulant, consequently would be improper in inflammatory cases. As an expectorant it is justly neglected. Formerly it was employed as a cosmetic when dissolved in spirits of wine.

*Dose.*—Grv to ʒss.

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### BISTORTA, GREAT BISTORT.

This root is a most powerful astringent and antiseptic. Boiled in vinegar we obtain a good astringent antiseptic gargle, of much use in some diseases of the mouth and gums. It has been employed in intermittents with success when united with the Gentian Root. It is employed in hæmorrhagies and some alvine fluxes, where astringent medicines are indicated.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj, twice or thrice in the day.

## CAJUPUTI OLEUM, CAJEPUT OIL.

This is an old medicine now brought again into use by the present college; it is little known, nor will it ever be very generally employed. It is highly stimulating, though it is doubted whether the *Ol. Rosmarini* is not equally efficacious. As an internal remedy, indeed, there are many of this class of medicines that would become a good substitute. Relative to the Oil of Rosemary, the learned College seem not to have made up their minds, as in one place they reject and in another insert it. The Cajeput Oil is employed internally in flatulent colics, hysteria, epilepsy, and in paralysis of the tongue. Externally it is used in cases of deep-seated rheumatic pains, for which purpose the Oil of Turpentine, or Camphorated Oil, will answer every purpose.

*Dose.*—From two to five drops may be taken on a lump of sugar.

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CALAMINA, CALAMINE.

This is generally employed in either the form of ointment, or powder, for drying up moist, superficial ulcers, and it is likewise employed in the form of collyria against inflammations of the eyes, or occasional acrimonious humours of the same organ. For the last purpose from one scruple to a drachm should be mixed with two ounces of water. It should be very finely lavigated.

## CALAMI RADIX, SWEET FLAG ROOT.

This root has a moderately aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish, taste. It is a warm stomachic. Chewed, it will sometimes cure the tooth-ache.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to one drachm.

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## CALUMBÆ RADIX, CALUMBA ROOT.

This root is considered as a tonic, stomachic, anti-septic, and antiemetic: in bilious vomitings, after the primæ viæ have been purged of the offending matter, it is a good and valuable remedy, more especially if the disease be of a septic tendency. It has been used with advantage, in weak stomachs, to allay the nausea and inclination to vomit; it is likewise employed with advantage in the vomiting of pregnant women, in dysentery, bilious fever, diarrhœa, loss of appetite, acidity in the first passages, and for preserving the bile from putrescency.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered root, from half a drachm to one drachm and a half.

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## CAMBOGIA, CAMBOGE.

This is a most powerful hydragogue, hence it is of great use in some dropsies. In such cases it has caused large quantities of water to pass off by the bowels and urinary passages. Being a most active purgative, it



has been employed to expel the *tæniæ* or tape worm, and it is frequently employed to render other medicines more active.

*Dose.*—From four grains to twelve.

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### CAMPHORA, CAMPHOR.

This is certainly a very valuable article of the *Materia Medica*. The use of this important medicine in different diseases is very considerable, it is antispasmodic, diuretic, diaphoretic, sedative, antiseptic, and antihysterical. The benefit derived from its use in putrid fevers, where Bark and acids are contra-indicated, is remarkable. In spasmodic convulsions and in epilepsy, it is of much real service. Its power in resisting and curing gangrene is very considerable. It is said to prevent the stranguary caused by blisters, by merely sprinkling the powder over the surface of the blister, anterior to its application. That this medicine is at once stimulant, sedative, refrigerant, and cordial, according to the circumstances under which it is given, is a fact now pretty well understood and acknowledged; as a refrigerant we have scarcely a more powerful one in the form of medicine than this substance, taken with a proper quantity of nitre. As a sedative it acts in inflammatory diseases, attended with much pain and irritation; but, to accomplish this, we must let bleeding, purging, &c. precede the use of it. As a stimulant, we see it acting and doing much harm when improperly administered before due depletion has authorised its

use. As a cordial we receive the full force of its beneficial effects in all diseases of a typhoid type. Its effects will be more manifest if delirium is present; in inflammations, with typhoid fever, where depletion is mostly improper, its combined effect is of much service. We are told, from good authority, that Camphor, joined with the Peruvian Bark, gives the latter more energy and force. This effect depends alone, in my opinion, upon its stimulating and diffusive effects on the nervous system, and not on any supposed antiseptic powers, about which so much has been urged. Dr. Duncan tells us that the most general indication for the use of Camphor is, the languor or oppression of the *vis vitæ*. In most spasmodic diseases he recommends it, and likewise in indolent, local inflammations (not depending on any internal cause) to excite action in the part: by this, he doubtless conceives it a stimulus, and so much so as to bring on a healthy action. The Æthers, says Dr. Cullen, "are irritating and heating to the parts to which they are applied, in which they resemble Camphor; but resemble this also in not being heating to the whole system." I cannot but be surprised that the Doctor ventured thus far, for he almost positively denies Camphor having any stimulant powers. It is ranked, and justly, amongst the antispasmodics, which class of medicines, are all, *more or less stimulant*. Painful menstruation, or the pain which precedes (with some women) every menstruating period, is, in some cases, most effectually relieved by ten grains of this medicine. Whenever we

give Camphor, we should endeavour to divide it as minutely as possible, which is easily done by adding a few drops of rectified spirits of wine, which will render it easy to administer in any form, whether that of suspending it in liquid by the help of mucilage, or in pills, powders, or electuary. In this way we escape the unpleasant sensation sometimes caused in the stomach; we thus render it readily miscible with the juices, and more diffusible throughout the system.

*Dose.* From ten grains to half a drachm.

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#### CANELLÆ CORTEX, CANELLA BARK.

This bark is aromatic and stimulant, and is chiefly used to improve and render more palatable other bitters.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to two drachms.

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#### CAPSICI BACCÆ, CAPSICUM BERRIES.

Cayenne Pepper is well known in the culinary world to season high sauces, hashes, &c. Used thus it stimulates the stomach and assists digestion. This Pepper is certainly one of the simplest, and, at the same time, one of the strongest, stimulants, which can be taken into the stomach. It has no narcotic effects. In the form of a gargle it has been of singular service in cynanche maligna, when the milder means have been employed without success. Employed with steel, in dropsies, it becomes an excellent addition. As a cataplasm it is

very speedy in exciting inflammation, and even blisters, if continued on long enough. It is a good stimulus in cold, languid, phlegmatic temperaments, and in some paralytic cases; and likewise in an insensibility and relaxation of the stomach. In promoting the action of the deobstruent gums, and of aloes, in some uterine diseases, and in some cases of amenorrhœa, attended with a languid circulation, it may be very useful.

*Dose.*—From five grains to ten.

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### CARBO LIGNI, CHARCOAL.

This substance, powdered, has been used or applied to gangrenous wounds, more especially those which are particularly foetid. It is employed as a tooth powder, and it is said to correct the foetid breath arising from carious teeth; its antiseptic powers are great, and putrid liquids, as water, &c. may be made pure by it. In the nidorous and putrid eructations which occur in dyspepsia, it may be given with some advantage.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to fifteen.

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### CARDAMINES FLORES, CUCKOW FLOWERS.

This flower has been said to be of service in cases of spasmodic asthma, in chorea Sancti Viti, and in spasm of the body in general. It has likewise been successfully employed in epilepsy. Dr. Baker, in the London Medical Transactions, says, that in a very bad case of spasmodic asthma, which had resisted the usual methods, this flower



produced relief in the first place ; and a repetition of the same finally effected a cure. Dr. Baker ranks this flower amongst the anti-epileptics. When employed liberally it excites a gentle diaphoresis.

It may not be amiss to say, that in the above cited diseases we should try the usual means and remedies anterior to the exhibition of this plant. To be explicit, we do not consider it in any way entitled to the term specific.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered flowers, or unblown tops, may be taken from one drachm to one and a half, twice or thrice a day.

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#### CARDAMOMI SEMINA, CARDAMOM SEEDS.

These seeds, on being chewed, impart a warm, grateful, aromatic pungency ; they gently stimulate the stomach, prove cordial, carminative, and mildly antispasmodic, but without that heat and irritation peculiar to some medicines of this class. It is a good medicine in some of the flatulent bowel diseases of children.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty.

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#### CARICÆ FRUCTUS, FIGS.

When this fruit is ripe it is easy of digestion, and proves gently laxative if taken in a moderate quantity ; when taken immoderately, in a habit unaccustomed to such fruits, they cause pain in the bowels, diarrhœa,

and, not unfrequently, dysentery, and some serious and fatal consequences.

Three or four years since, a party of young men (mostly noblemen's sons) were sent out as midshipmen, to join the Fleet, at that time stationed off Malta; they arrived safe and in good health to the number of twenty, and at the expiration of six weeks, more than one third had died of dysentery, from eating immoderately of the ripe, recent fruit.

The dried, or rather preserved fruit, as sold in our shops, is by far the most wholesome and nutritious; they have been employed externally to promote suppuration, though any other emollient application would be equally efficacious.

In small tumours of the gums, &c. the application of this fruit, split, to the part to promote suppuration, is far better than leaving your patient without applying anything. To keep the bowels lax, three or four may be taken.

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### CARUI SEMINA, CARAWAY SEEDS.

These seeds are well known in our kitchens, and amongst our pastry cooks, from their very pleasant flavour and smell. They are esteemed as a carminative, cordial, and stomachic, and are of much use in flatulent and hypochondriacal cases.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to three of the bruised seeds.

## CARYOPHYLLI, CLOVES.

This is considered the most hot and acrid of the aromatics. By acting as a powerful stimulus to the muscular fibres, it may, in some cases of atonic gout and paralysis, supercede most of the other aroma; we are told it is a powerful aphrodisiac, and as such is not unfrequently of service in sterility and some cases of impotence.

*Dose.*—The oil is mostly employed in medicine, of which may be taken from three to five minims.

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## CASCARILLÆ CORTEX, CASCARILLA BARK.

This bark is tonic, aromatic, and astringent; it is of much service in debility of the stomach, attended with nausea and vomiting from irritability. As an aromatic tonic it is a good medicine.

*Dose.*—From fifteen grains to sixty.

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## CASSIÆ PULPA, PURGING CASSIA PULP.

This is a mere laxative of the milder sort, it does not disturb the bowels, and seems adapted for the use of pregnant women and children.

*Dose.*—From six drachms to eight or ten.

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## CASTOREUM, CASTOR.

This substance is considered as a nervine, antispas-

modic, and emmenagogue; it is used in convulsions, hysteria, and hypochondriasis; it has been employed with success in the milder cases of tetanus and epilepsy.

*Dose.*—From eight grains to twenty-five.

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### CATECHU EXTRACTUM, CATECHU EXTRACT.

This substance may be employed to advantage where an astringent is indicated, particularly in alvine fluxes, uterine profluvia, and laxity and debility of the viscera in general. Externally applied it is astringent to ulcers; we have likewise heard of its good effects in apthous diseases of the mouth, and in laxations and ulcerations of the gums.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to twenty or forty.

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### CENTAURII CACUMINA, CENTAURY TOPS.

This plant, we are told, is a species of Gentian; it is a tonic and bitter; where bitters are indicated we may employ it.

*Dose.*—From twenty grains to sixty of the dried powdered tops.

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### CERA ALBA, WHITE WAX.

This is the Yellow Bees-wax bleached, it only enters now into the composition of ointments, &c. to give consistency and body to them. Formerly it was given internally in alvine fluxes.



## CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM, YEST.

Yest has been employed, we are told, with palpable good in typhoid fevers of every class, provided the presence of diarrhœa does not contra-indicate its exhibition. When it is to be employed it should always be obtained as fresh as possible, as its medical properties seem in great part to depend on its carbonic acid gas. Dr. Robert Hooper recommends it in typhus gravior, in his excellent little work, the Physician's Vade-Mecum; and, from this circumstance, I am apt to form a favourable opinion of it. When given, it should be mixed in water and wine, porter or water. It may not be amiss here to say, that the good bottled beers should be employed in all low malignant fevers; it will be the more refreshing if given when *up*, as it is termed. Externally, Yest has been employed to ulcers of the foul, gangrenous species.

*Dose.*—About one large table spoonful is the usual quantity.

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## CETACEUM, SPERMACETI.

This substance is used as an obtunding pectoral and emollient; as such it is frequently used in form of emulsion, by being rendered miscible with water by the help of the yolk of an egg. Thus, in a convenient form, it is useful in hoarsenesses and coughs; in the composition of the ointments, it answers the purpose of wax.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to one drachm.

## CINCHONA, BARK.

The College have enumerated three species, all with more or less the same general qualities. Bark is a tonic, febrifuge, antiseptic, and stomachic; it is employed in intermittent, remittent, nervous, and putrid fevers; in *eynanche maligna*, *scarlatina*, and some cases of dysentery; it checks excessive discharges, and is of infinite service in some local affections, as gangrenes, scrophula, ill-conditioned ulcers, and scurvy. It should never be employed where an inflammatory diathesis exists. Cullen thought it a medicine in which was well blended the bitter and astringent, and, as such, a powerful tonic; in dyspeptic cases, from loss of tone in the muscular fibres of the stomach, he considered Bark one of the most powerful and efficacious remedies; in agues its fame and good effects are justly established. In habits, where there is an excess of bile, we should (if circumstances will allow) evacuate the bowels anterior to its exhibition; but where things are urgent, we may proceed without such preparation. In some persons it discovers a peculiar idiosyncrasy, as purging in one, constipation in another, and no visible effects in another, save performing its office. When constipation is the consequence, Rhubarb, in small doses, should be exhibited, and should it act on the bowels, Opium may be added to each dose. In the cure of intermittents this is the grand remedy, nor ought we to be discouraged by the disease's continuing, after having employed it very liberally. In such obstinate cases (provided the stomach

will bear it) we may give it in much larger quantities than is usual; the author has seen many such cases give way to the quantity of two ounces and one half per day, when half that quantity would not have even lessened the violence of the paroxysms. To give energy to its anti-intermittent powers, the joining of some warm aromatic is no bad auxiliary; the Pulv. Capsici, perhaps, is one of the best. It is frequently given with port wine, the acid, camphor, rhubarb, and opium. In the confluent small-pox of children, where we suspect or see a septic state of the fluids, a decoction of this Bark either given by the mouth or per anum will frequently be productive of a happy result. Bark is frequently employed in fluor albus, some hæmorrhages, and diabetes, though in the latter it will do little good.

*Dose.*—From one to two or three drachms, twice in the day or oftener.

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#### CINNAMOMI CORTEX, CINNAMON BARK.

This is certainly one of the most agreeable aromatics we are acquainted with; it is a valuable cordial and carminative, and is said to be mildly astringent; hence its frequent use in the bowel diseases of children. From its grateful taste and fragrancy it is in common use in the diet of the weak.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to twenty.

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#### COCCUS, COCHINEAL.

This drug is perfectly inert, and is only used as a

colouring ingredient in tinctures; its anodyne powers are not to be relied on.

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### COLCHICI RADIX, MEADOW SAFFRON ROOT.

This plant is very powerfully diuretic and cathartic, and never should be trusted to in substance, as it would be productive of unpleasant symptoms; yet notwithstanding its activity, it becomes a safe and powerful medicine, in the form of an oxymel, or rather a preparation of vinegar. As an expectorant, some urge its superiority and others its inferiority to the squills. We are told it has succeeded where the squills had failed. Opium does not seem to interfere with its expectorating powers, and hence may be united with it in some cases to advantage. In dropsies it has proved serviceable, as likewise in intermittents.

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### COLOCYNTHIDIS PULPA, BITTER CUCUMBER PULP.

This pulp is employed in practice solely as an active purgative; it does not seem to possess any other material effects. Where we simply require an efficient evacuation the compound extract will answer every such purpose. The simple Pulp is a good and convenient substance to render the weaker purgatives more active in their operation.

*Dose.*—From eight grains to thirty.



## CONII FOLIA, COMMON HEMLOCK LEAVES.

Numerous indeed are the qualities ascribed to this vegetable poison. Baron Stoerck first introduced it as infallible in the cases of cancer; high were the expectations of the world, and great were the reported virtues of this grand specific in the melancholy disease, cancer, and greatly unfortunate it is for mankind, that such happy effects have not stood the test of time and experience. As an external application to painful cancerous sores, it deserves our regard; it seldom fails to allay the excruciating pain, and gives a blissful period of ease and rest unknown to the unhappy patient prior to its use. In many glandular diseases it has been successfully employed, and we are told that it renders the thin corrosive cancerous ichor more benign and healthy. It has been used with success in scirrhus complaints of a scrophulous nature; likewise in ulcers which assume a cancerous appearance. John Hunter employed it in the following complaints: in diseased prostrate gland, whenever there was any reason to suspect a scrophulous taint in the constitution; in diseases termed seminal weaknesses, in cancers which had become foul and run into ulcers, in buboes that have put on an healthy look and were rapidly extending: in such cases he advises both external and internal use, and its success will be rendered more certain by giving at the same time Cinchona. One of his patients was cured by its use, after Mercury, Bark, and Sarsaparilla, had been employed without effect; a venereal ulcer had spread and

destroyed one side of the nose, which none of the usual remedies seemed to check; three days after the use of the Conii the sore put on an healthy look, and finally healed. This plant possesses strong narcotic power, but, unlike opium, it does not cause constipation. It is esteemed diuretic, anodyne, and antispasmodic, it conduces to rest and eases pain; it is said to be of service in amenorrhœa and in inveterate psora. In cancerous diseases of the uterus it mitigates the pain more than Opium. The effects of this plant are rendered uncertain by the powdered leaves being exposed to the air or even the light. It should always be obtained as fresh as possible, and kept well corked and in the dark. Great care should be taken to exclude the air from either the extract or powder. John Hunter gave it in quantities almost incredible; of the extract he gave or began with one ounce during the day, and increased it to the amazing quantity of two ounces and a half.

*Dose.*—From four to twenty grains of the powdered leaf.

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### CONTRAJERVÆ RADIX, CONTRAJERVA ROOT.

This root is tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic; it is chiefly employed in nervous and putrid diseases, though in the latter it should never be trusted to alone. In some cases of debility it may be employed with success; it is a powerful stimulus, and as such in gently invigorating the weakened powers of the system, or debility from whatsoever cause it proceeds, it may be employed

with advantage. In the last stages of putrid diseases it is principally used.

*Dose.*—From fifteen grains to thirty.

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### COPAIBA, COPAIBA.

This well-known Balsam is diuretic, stimulant, aperient, and detergent; in short it is a turpentine. It has been employed in all cases of fluor albus, and without consideration in coughs. In the former it did no good, and in the latter very frequently much harm. In some gleets it has been employed with success; but it may here be remarked, that it is seldom given in sufficient doses. In many cases the sulphuric acid is no bad auxiliary; this may be well accomplished by first triturating the Balsam with a mucilage, so as to render it miscible with a convenient quantity of Aq. Pimento, to which, adding the proper quantity likewise of diluted sulphuric acid. Such a composition is in general use with some practitioners, nor is it by any means a contemptible remedy. As a mild detergent to foul ulcers, this perchance, is one of the best. As an external application the Balsam should be warmed before the lint is moistened with it.

*Dose.*—From half a drachm to one drachm and a half.

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### CORIANDRI SEMINA, CORIANDER SEEDS.

No great qualities can be ascribed to these simple seeds; in a slight degree they are stomachic and car-

minative, and are frequently used in some infusions to prevent griping, &c. They are rarely or never given in substance.

*Dose.*—From forty grains to sixty.

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### CORNUA, STAG'S HORN.

The shavings of this substance being considered as a very mild demulcent, are frequently employed in the form of jelly or diet drink in acute cases of fever or debility. In the above forms it is in common use as a nutritive diet for the sick; but here it should generally be given with the spices or wine as circumstances will allow. About nine ounces of the shavings are to be boiled in three quarts of water to half that quantity, and when cool and strained, and a little spice or wine added, it may be drank as common drink.

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### CRETA, CHALK.

This substance, when prepared, is in common use as an absorbent and anti-acid, in diarrhœa and heart-burn, and most acidities of the stomach. It is employed by surgeons to erysipelatous surfaces, but for this purpose, or that of excoriation, common hair-powder will suffice. One scruple, added to one pint of milk will correct the acidity to which some habits are prone. Constipation arising from its use should be early removed by an aperient.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to two drachms.



## CROCI STIGMATA, SAFFRON.

Saffron possesses a slight cordial property; though many qualities and effects have been ascribed to it, experience has shewn that it is nearly inert: as a colouring drug it may be retained by the College, though it is useless as a medicine.

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## CUMINI SEMINA, CUMIN SEEDS.

These seeds are warm, aromatic, and stimulant; their unpleasant flavour renders them unfit for internal use, as we possess so many other agreeable seeds. Externally they are employed as a discutient in tumours of an indolent nature; their stimulant powers are considerable, and some have ascribed to them antiseptic qualities: how far this is the case I know not; but I cannot recommend my readers to depend on them for one moment. When employed externally they should be in the form of fomentation.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to three.

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## CUPRI SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF COPPER.

This salt is a powerful emetic, tonic, diuretic, and astringent; externally it is styptic and escharotic. It has been successfully used in obstinate intermittents, epilepsy, and dropsy; it is of much use to cleanse foul ulcers, and excite them to an healthy action. From this medicine possessing largely a tonic, diuretic, and

nauseating power, it has been frequently employed in all cases of hydrops with great advantage. In a case of ascites I gave it myself with manifest good, and had the plan proposed been followed up attentively, I have no doubt but that, under its use, a perfect cure would have been effected; but by the most shameful negligence, the medicines were omitted, and ultimately the patient died. Dr. Cullen gave it in epilepsy, during one interval, constantly, and if the disease continued he gave it only for a few days previous to the accession of the fit, and in this way he met with success; he likewise thinks that any of the preparations of Copper, continued too long internally, would be very injurious to the constitution. At first it should be given in small doses regularly, and often repeated, so as to keep up a constant nausea.

*Dose.*—From one grain to five.

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#### CUSPARIÆ CORTEX, CUSPARIA BARK.

This is the Angustura Bark of the old Dispensatories; it is considered as an astringent, febrifuge, and tonic, and in many cases of fever is preferable to the Peruvian Bark. It is employed with advantage in intermittents, dyspepsia, and scrophulous diseases, and that species of diarrhoea which is common amongst us in the autumn and summer; in such bilious complaints we should evacuate before its use, and it is then a better medicine than the Peruvian Bark. It is stomachic and slightly stimulant.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to sixty or ninety.

## CYDONIÆ SEMINA, QUINCE SEEDS.

These Seeds, in the form of decoction, yield a mucilage in no respect differing from those formed by the gums Acacia and Tragacanth. The mucilage obtained from these Seeds is mostly employed as a corrector of acrid matter in apthous complaints of the mouth and fauces, some tickling coughs, and to suspend heavy powders. This mucilage is of much service to dissolve the various salts in, as the Borax, &c. When the intention is to apply them to the inside of the mouth, such solutions are far preferable to the common water ones.

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## DAUCI RADIX, CARROT ROOT.

This root is well known in the world as an article of diet. The fresh root scraped is employed as a poultice to foul putrid sores. It is said to take off the fetor of such sores and cleanse them. As a vegetable it is laxative.

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## DAUCI SEMINA, WILD CARROT SEED.

These Seeds, we are told, are diuretic, stimulant, carminative, and lithontriptic; they are generally employed as a diet drink. The bruised seeds may be infused in beer, if that liquor is not contra-indicated; four ounces of the bruised seeds to ten quarts of liquid, two quarts of which may be drank during the day.

*Dose.*—Of the seeds from half a drachm to a drachm and one half.

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### DIGITALIS FOLIA, PURPLE FOX-GLOVE LEAVES.

When this plant began first to be noticed by medical men, it was like many other medicines, greatly praised for virtues it never possessed ; hence it would appear that in the search after truth, many falsehoods were found. In the present day men are far from agreeing generally as to its real properties ; but they seem universally to concur in the opinion that it possesses eminently the power of lessening the frequency of the pulse, diminishing the irritability of the system, and to increase the action of the kidneys and absorbents. We are told that the usual dose diminished the pulsations 13 in one minute, and that even three ounces of the Tincture has been taken without the least alteration in the pulse. This we believe as matter of fact, and in so doing we must acknowledge it an uncertain remedy ; but notwithstanding this uncertainty, we are told, and from the same source, that *Digitalis* has been employed in severe colds and inflammations of the lungs, instead of bleedings ; how far this treatment might avail in very mild cases it is not for me to determine ; but I must add, that where the inflammatory symptoms run high, and very speedy relief must be given by our most powerful means, *Digitalis cannot honestly be depended upon*. If such cases were thus treated in the army, government would lose 99 men out of 100.

*Digitalis* is certainly a very active and valuable remedy in many diseases, viz. in many inflammatory diseases, as measles, scarlet fever; in active hæmorrhages and phthisis; in mania from effusion on the brain, in palpitations, and in aneurisms of the aorta, it will relieve many distressing symptoms; in scrophulous and glandular diseases, it may be employed with advantage both internally and externally; it is a good diuretic, and is by some considered the most certain and efficacious one we have; hence its great use in all dropsies.

It has been used as an anti-epileptic, and with satisfaction where the disease seemed to depend on a great determination of blood to the head. Its effects on the arterial system seem to point out a good remedy in furious mania; it is calculated to allay the extreme excitability present in some such diseases. Modern practice affords us some good examples of the benefit derived from its use in phthisis pulmonalis, and convulsive asthma; but in these diseases it is not to be considered a specific, nor must it in the advanced stages of phthisis be given, as it would accelerate the disease. From its character it seems a likely medicine to afford relief in hooping cough.

*Dose.*—From half a grain to three grains.

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### DOLICHI PUBES, COWHAGE.

This medicine is only employed as an anthelmintic, and as such is certainly the most certain and valuable one we possess; as a diuretic in dropsies we shall say



little, as more efficacious medicines are to be found. When taken it should be administered in equal parts of the electuary of Senna and Treacle.

*Dose.*—From five grains to ten once or twice in the day.

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#### DULCAMARÆ CAULIS, WOODY NIGHTSHADE.

The young stalks of this plant are sudorific, aperient, diuretic, and considerably stimulant. The *Dulcamaræ* seems destitute of those narcotic powers which characterise the other species. Taken internally it increases all the secretions and excretions; hence it is used where the system seems to require a stimulus, as in some cases of rheumatism, indolent ulcers, some cutaneous diseases, scrophula, indurations from milk, amenorrhœa, and jaundice. We are inclined to doubt its diuretic powers, they are by no means to be depended upon; it is a good discutient when used externally in the form of poultice.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to three. In a large dose it produces nausea, vomiting, and convulsion.

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#### ELATERII POMA, WILD CUCUMBER.

This is one of the most active purgatives of the *Materia Medica*. It not unfrequently causes nausea and vomiting. It stimulates powerfully the heart and arteries, consequently producing an artificial fever during

its operation ; its chief employment is in dropsy to excite to action the languid powers, and to increase the excretions, particularly that of the kidneys. Its stimulant powers seem to promise good effects in amenorrhœa. It should be given with extreme caution.

*Dose.*—From half a grain to two grains.

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### ELEMI, ELEMI.

This Resin is never given internally ; its principal use is as a digestive to sores, and as such it is a very good one. It forms the basis of an ointment retained by the College.

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### EUPHORBIAE GUMMI-RESINA, EUPHORBIIUM.

This Resin is never employed internally : applied to the skin it blisters soon, and creates much inflammation, and, from its uncommon activity, it is used to blister horses, &c. It has been employed as an errhine, and the least portion of the powder, used as such, occasions much serious distress. I cannot recommend its use.

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### FARINA, FLOUR.

This well known article, prepared with a due quantity of water, and then boiled, yields (with the addition of either a little spice, sugar, or wine) a light and nutritious diet for the sick, or, in its simple state it may be employed either as a clyster or to suspend heavy powders.

## FERRUM, IRON.

Iron is certainly a most truly valuable medicine; it is at once a tonic, stimulant, alterative, astringent, deobstruent, and emmenagogue; it gives energy to the nerves and muscles, excites the action of the heart and arteries, and increases the secretions and excretions in general. It has been successfully employed in the following diseases, viz. in those cases of amenorrhœa where the face is pale, the circulation languid, and where every symptom bespeaks a want of vigour and energy: here it is a most valuable remedy, but it must never be given in those cases of amenorrhœa accompanied with increase of heat and a full strong pulse. It is not only productive of much good in promoting the catamenia, but in checking that species of menorrhagiæ depending on general debility, laxity, and want of tone in the uterine vessels: in such cases, in judicious hands, it is an admirable remedy; it is likewise generally employed in all cachectic and leucophlegmatic constitutions, in hysteria, gouty affections, dyspepsia, some hæmorrhages, fluor albus, gleet, diabetes, scrophula, rachitis, phthisis pulmonalis, mesentric obstructions, jaundice, dropsy, agues, and weakened convalescents from fevers, &c. In some of the above enumerated cases, certain circumstances may render its use improper, in cases where a plethoric habit exists, or tendency to inflammatory action, or active hæmorrhage, or bilious or loaded state of the stomach and bowels; in such cases it is highly improper, and would

much aggravate the respective diseases. Taken internally it readily enters into the circulating mass, and imparts thereto a healthy colour and consistence; thus from its continued judicious use, the pallid face of disease attains the flush of health and constitutional vigour; the various secretions and excretions, before scant and irregular, are now actively carried on, healthy and replete. Its effects on the system may be known by the black colour of the faces, the florid appearance of the face, the return of every healthy secretion and excretion, and the wonted vigour of the constitution. It is by no means an unusual thing for this valuable remedy to disagree with the stomach, although not contradicted by any present symptoms. When carried on to excess or improperly administered, it produces great anxiety, lowness of spirits, headaches, tightness of breathing, oppression of the chest, increased action, even to hæmorrhage, nausea, pains and spasms in the stomach and bowels. Such being the case when excess is the cause of the disturbance, it is easily remedied by quitting its use; but should it simply disagree with the stomach and bowels, so as either to cause nausea or costiveness, the former may be prevented by adding to each dose a little of the Aromatic Powder, and the latter by the addition of either Rhubarb or Aloes. From the above it will be seen that this metal may be used with the greatest advantage in those constitutions where the existing diseases proceed from a want of energy, weakness of the solids, and a languor and sluggishness of the fluids; but at the same time,

where the circulation is already too quick, the solids tense and rigid, where there is any stricture or spasmodic contraction of the vessels, or a tendency thereto, every preparation of iron will aggravate such a state. In the exhibition of this metal it should be given in small doses frequently repeated; and I do not hesitate in saying that I conceive, in the generality of cases, the Rust or the Ferri Carbonas of the present Pharmacopœia is far better than any other former preparation.

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#### FILICIS RADIX, MALE FERN ROOT.

In medicine this root is employed as an anthelmintic. A French lady, a Madame Noufer, was the first who noticed its efficacy in cases of the teniæ osculis superficialibus, or broad tape worm. Cullen considered it as perfectly inert. Dr. Robert Hooper, in his excellent little work, the Physician's Vade-Mecum, gives Madame Noufer's mode of administering it. It is little employed in practice, and Dr. Hooper does not think it has been used with much advantage in this country.

*Dose.*—From one drachm to half an ounce.

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#### FUCUS, FUCUS OR SEA WRACK.

This plant must be very familiar to those who have been much accustomed to the sea shore, where it is to be found in great quantities. Dr. Russell, in his Treatise on Sea Water, &c. speaks of it as of service in glandular diseases, considered it as to assist the Sea



**Waters.** When calcined, it is the *Æthiopis Vegetabilis* of past days, and we are told that it is in this state a good dentifrice. In the arts it is much employed, particularly with soap-boilers and glass-men.

The juice of the vesicles has been employed in glandular, scrophulous, and most indolent tumors, externally; but whether we are to attribute the cure of such diseases to the friction employed when it is used, or to the powers of the *Fucus*, I am not competent to say. For a more accurate account of this plant I refer my readers to Dr. Russell's Work on Sea Water. When this juice is to be employed externally as a discutient, it should be joined to an equal quantity of sea water, and kept in a glass vessel for a fortnight, until it is of the consistence of a thick mucilage; and with this mixture is the part to be well rubbed at least three times during the day, and each time for at least half an hour. Internally it is of little or no use. Calcined, in many respects it resembles the burnt Sponge, and may be employed for the same purposes.

*Dose.*—Of the calcined from one scruple to two.

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#### GALBANI GUMMI-RESINA, GALBANUM GUM RESIN.

This Resin is one of the least diffusible and most weak of the antispasmodic Gums. The College have retained two formulas, one pills, and the other a plaster, both of which take their name from the Galbanum. In ordering either of these medicines, we pay no regard

whatever to the Galbanum, considering it inert when compared with the Turpentine or Assafoetida; it has been used as a nervine, emmenagogue, and stimulant to supurating tumors. As a medicine it is little employed.

*Dose.*—From one scruple to two.

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### GALLÆ, GALLS.

This vegetable production is considered as a powerful astringent; as such they have been successfully employed in some cases of ague, though where they have failed, the disease has generally yielded to the cinchona. These nuts form the principal ingredient in the common black ink. We have heard of their use (when mixed with six times their quantity of lard) in hæmorrhoidal tumors of the anus and rectum. Common ink has been successfully applied to that species of herpes known by the name ring-worm. Query, to which shall we ascribe the cure, the galls or the sulphate of iron? The composition most probably. I am informed that ink has been employed with success in other cases, I mean burns and scalds; when applied as soon as possible after the injury, it mitigates, I am told, the pain, and prevents the subsequent bad consequences.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered galls from three to ten grains.

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### GENTIANÆ RADIX, GENTIAN ROOT.

This root is tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and emmenagogue; in debility, whether organic or general, it may

be employed with advantage. Where a bitter tonic is required, we cannot select a happier one than this. In intermittents it may be employed with advantage. It is one of the purest bitters we have, possessing no stimulant or aromatic qualities; when joined with Tormentil or the Galls, Dr. Cullen never knew it fail in intermittents. This is saying a great deal, but that as a tonic, its powers are considerable, is certain.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered Root, from one scruple to three.

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### GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX, LIQUORICE ROOT.

This well known simple Root is never used singly as a remedy in any disease; it is generally employed for its flavour in infusions and decoctions. The Extract, known by the name of Spanish Liquorice, is in common use in slight colds and coughs; in such cases it may tend to correct acrimony, which is the only quality it seems to possess, and this only in a very slight degree.

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### GRANATI CORTEX, POMEGRANATE BARK.

In the smell of this Bark we do not discover any thing peculiar; it is astringent, and Cullen supposed it to be amongst the strongest of that class. A little Sulphate of Iron, added to a pretty strong infusion of this Bark, is sufficient to convince the observer of its astringent powers. In all cases where this class of medicines is indicated, this Bark may be successfully

employed either as an internal or external application. It is of service in some cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and likewise in the form of a gargle.

*Dose.*—From half a drachm to one drachm and a half.

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### GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM, GUAIIACUM RESIN AND WOOD.

This Resin, in some respects, bears no small analogy to the Turpentine; it is a most powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, and communicates to the whole body increase of heat and arterial action. It is purgative in large doses, and it is said to be diuretic. As an auxiliary in many venereal cases of nodes, foul ulcers, thickened ligaments, and periosteum, it is a valuable remedy. It will, we are told, suspend some of the secondary symptoms, though it is incapable of eradicating the disease. In retrocedent gout, occasioning wandering pains and rheumatism, it is a good and efficacious remedy. Dr. Hunter, finding it had considerable influence over syphilitic diseases, mixed a quantity of oatmeal with a very strong decoction of the Wood, and applied this cataplasm to some obstinate venereal sores in the arm pit; the effect of this application was a new action, and in the course of fourteen days the sores were all healed. To heal other sores of a venereal nature on the same patient, he administered half a drachm of the Resin three times during the day, for some time; but though the sores were influenced and healed under this treatment, yet they again broke out,

and he was compelled to finish the cure with Mercury. In many scrophulous diseases, as of the ligaments and membranes, it is a good remedy. In some cutaneous diseases it is employed with advantage. Dr. Hunter's case proves this medicine to be a good auxiliary to Mercury, though at the same time it shews us that it cannot consistently be termed antisiphilitic. In hot, irritable, bilious habits, where we have an acrimonious state of the fluids, it may be hurtful. In some catarrhal and female complaints, it may be successfully employed, and more especially where the habit is lax, cold, languid, and replete with serous humours.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty of the Resin.

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#### HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM, LOG WOOD.

This Wood is astringent and corroborant; it is useful in diarrhœas of an obstinate nature, and in dysentery of long standing. The Extract of this Wood is not only the most convenient, but most efficacious and certain.

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#### HELLEBORI FŒTIDI FOLIA, STINKING HELLEBORE LEAVES.

These Leaves are supposed to possess uncommon powers as an anthelmintic, they are bitter and acrid to the taste, and the recent leaf is highly foetid. It is a cathartic and emetic, and in large doses would produce distressing symptoms.

*Dose.*—Of the dried powdered leaf, from ten grains to sixty.



### HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX, BLACK HELLEBORE ROOT.

This Root is purgative, diuretic, and emmenagogue; for the latter purpose it is particularly useful, where steel is contra-indicated or ineffectual. Its principal use is as a purgative in mania, coma, melancholy, and dropsy. The Tincture is considered as the most certain and effectual preparation.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered Root, from ten grains to sixty.

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### HORDEI SEMINA, PEARL BARLEY.

This prepared Grain, when boiled, affords a convenient, simple, and nutritious diet for the sick; it is frequently added to the broth of invalids to give it consistence. A decoction, when strained and properly acidulated, is one of the best drinks for febrile patients.

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### HUMULI STROBILI, HOPS.

It is the Flower of this Plant which the College, no doubt, mean. To a mild, agreeable, bitter taste, is joined an anodyne, diuretic, and resolvent power; it is a medicine little known in practice. In extreme anxiety, irritability, and watchfulness of mind, when the sleep is disturbed and wandering, a pillow, composed of these Flowers, has been employed with success, when most narcotics had failed to produce the desired effect.

If I mistake not, in the former illness of his present Majesty, the Flowers were employed as a pillow, and with a happy result. I vouch not for the truth of this circumstance, though I am inclined to believe it. For a more extended description of this plant and its effects, I refer the reader to Freake's Work on the *Humulus Lupulus*. The College have inserted a formula for an extract, of which they say, it is supposed to possess a tonic and sedative power combined.

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### HYDRARGYRUS, QUICKSILVER.

With truth, I believe, it may be said, that there is not an article of the *Materia Medica* so generally employed as this mineral. There is not, I believe, a disease of the human body in which this mineral has not been administered for some purpose or another. The preparations are likewise very numerous, and will be mentioned in their respective places, though they all, more or less, incline to the same point, and produce nearly the same effects. To every general rule there must be an exception, and with regard to these preparations some few trivial exceptions must be allowed as to their similarity.

Every individual must be acquainted with the powers of Mercury as an anti-venereal. In this disease this mineral may safely be said to be a specific. In medicine the word specific is a mighty and wonderful term; but to this article it is very justly applied. In the cure of some of the first and the secondary symptoms of

syphilis we rest our hopes solely on this medicine, and time and experience have confirmed fully its valuable qualities. In most cutaneous and glandular diseases, it is equally, or very nearly, as successful as in syphilis, and is one of the most powerful alteratives and deobstruents we possess. It is rarely or never given in a natural state ; all its preparations excite salivation, and its affecting the mouth and fauces is considered as a proof of its having fully affected the constitution ; and this tenderness of the mouth is to be kept up moderately until the object for which it was given is accomplished, and even after such event, to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the disease. Excessive debility is not unfrequently a consequence of its use, and in such cases, we must either totally or partially, suspend this remedy, and administer proper tonics before we can with justice and propriety proceed. We should always be very cautious that neither through negligence nor ignorance we allow the mouth to be so inflamed as to threaten dissolution or that destruction of parts which can only be equalled by death. A melancholy case of this sort I witnessed in the St. James's Infirmary, and though in this instance life was preserved, still the adhesion of the tongue in all its parts could not be totally disengaged, nor could the patient ever after articulate distinctly. This disease arose from rubbing in an immoderate quantity of the blue ointment. To check the violent irritation in the mouth and the parts connected therewith, we should purge freely, use astringent gargles, give doses of the sulphurated Kali,

to be washed down with an acidulated draught, and should the symptoms be violent, counter-irritation may be productive of good, and for this purpose a large blister to the back may be applied.\* It is needless,

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\* With respect to counter-irritation, I may be allowed to say, that I do not conceive that attention enough has been paid to this mode of destroying or superseding an acute original disease.

When counter-irritation is employed in practice, it seems to share too little of the confidence and attention of the medical man; it is in fact a mere common place, mechanical means employed to alleviate; and whether this irritation is carried far enough to effect its purposes, seems a matter of much indifference, only, because (I am apt to believe) the powers of counter-irritation are little known, and less studied. The following outlines of two or three singular cases of the effects of counter-irritation may not be unacceptable. On the 4th of October, 1810, I was consulted by a Miss J\*\*\*\*, whose case *I was led to believe was considered as hopeless!*—The treatment of her disorder by me began on the 6th of October, and ended on the 28th of the same month, when she was considered *by me, her friends, and herself*, as perfectly restored. To return to the more material points of the case: I must observe, that it was absolutely requisite to saturate the system with Mercury, and at the same time to keep blisters acting very contiguous to, and even upon the throat, during the mercurial course. We wished to regulate its exhibition by the effect on the mouth, but singular to say, no means could affect the mouth during the action of blisters; which, I am persuaded, would have taken place, had not counter-irritation been present, as we were very liberal with the Mercury. Dr. Wall, a very eminent and intelligent physician of Oxford, told me that he has witnessed some remarkable cases of the effects of counter-irritation, one of which was, that he was consulted by a female who was labouring under a most violent attack of pleurisy; the pain was most

perhaps, to say, that under such circumstances we should directly withhold the medicine till all is safe, and again recur to it if required. These effects are never, or seldom, the consequence of good judicious management.

The action of Mercury on the system is generally announced by a copperish taste, tenderness of the gums, ptyalism, and unusually fœtid breath.

Taking cold during the operation of this metal on the

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uncommonly acute, and the usual antiphlogistic means were adopted without a mitigation: the action of the blister was hardly complete, ere, by some singular accident or carelessness, she was scalded extensively on the side affected, by the fall of a large mug of hot Barley Water. The skin came off with the linen, and from the moment of the new formed disease, the original one was most completely lost. The Doctor, likewise, cited a case of puerperal fever, most singularly subdued and lost by irritation from an accident, in some respects resembling the last. A case of counter-action which deserves to be mentioned, occurred in an hospital, the prior treatment of which stamps with shame those that were concerned, indeed a school-boy would have blushed to have been thought guilty of such consummate ignorance, but

No further seek his merits to disclose,

*Or draw his frailties from their dread abode.*

A soldier of a militia regiment had long laboured under chronic ophthalmia, in so serious a manner, that he was wholly unfit for duty; weary with the confinement of the hospital, together with the unsuccessful treatment employed, the man absconded, got drunk, quarrelled, and fought, and received in the fray so serious a wound on the head, that sutures were requisite; from the moment of this injury the eyes mended, and were well in the course of a few days, long before the scalp had completely healed.



body, is mostly followed by lassitude, heat, quick pulse, head-ach, and, not unfrequently, diarrhœa. These symptoms are seldom very severe, and require only moderate warmth, and a gentle diaphoresis, to effect a cure. In its natural running state, this metal seems perfectly inert with respect to the animal body, and to render it able to act and effect all that is required of it, it must be chemically changed. In particular cases, where the patient is weak and unable to bear the action of Mercury, when either introduced into the stomach, or into the system by friction, (with the strong ointment,) when excessive debility will not allow of these active measures, though absolutely requisite, we possess the happy mode of reaping all the benefits, without the dangers, by exposing the body to its vapour. This method is mentioned in the Works of Messrs. Abernethy and Cooper. The cures performed by Mercury in venereal diseases, depend not, we are told, on any chemical principle, but on a particular action which it excites in the constitution and parts affected. Mercury not unfrequently fails of effect from the want of powers in the constitution, and proper auxiliaries. These are important considerations in its administration. Dr. Cullen thought that, though fumigation might be a happy mode of cure in some local venereal diseases, yet, at the same time, he considered the application of this remedy to the whole body as too uncertain and hazardous to be ever deemed eligible in practice.

In agues of a chronic cast, depending on some hepatic derangement, Mercury may be almost deemed a spe-

cific. In a large military hospital I cured thirty men with Mercury, after every mode known had been unavailing in these cases. We did not mean to push it to the extent it went, but, occupied by other duties, the medicine was continued until the men were completely salivated, and when we returned to see them, all were cured, and soon after fit for duty. The sub-muriat of this metal is in most extensive use, though various are the other preparations used in practice ; these will be all considered elsewhere.

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#### HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA, HENBANE, THE LEAVES AND SEED.

This plant is one of the many narcotic poisons which is rendered an useful and safe remedy by judicious management. To its narcotic power we have joined a mild aperient, a property of infinite value in practice. Many are its reported virtues ; and it was considered as a very powerful remedy in restraining hæmorrhage, but in such cases it is worse than useless, unless very great constitutional irritation is present. In epileptic, and most convulsive diseases, it may be employed, but we must be liberal in our dose ere we discover its aperient powers. Dr. Storck spoke highly of its effects in every species of convulsion, particularly in cough, palpitations of the heart, and generally as an antispasmodic. Dr. Cullen doubts the properties ascribed to it, and says, the sleep it procures is not tranquil or refreshing, and that it ought to give way to Opium, as being a medicine of very inferior and uncertain effects.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered Leaves, from five grains to fifteen, or even twenty.

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### JALAPÆ RADIX, JALAP ROOT.

As a common purgative, this Root is in much use. Anthelmintic properties have been ascribed to it, but these seem to depend only on its purgative powers. All the effects of this Root depend on the Resin, as such the Extract is the better form for pills.

*Dose.*—From fifteen grains to thirty of the powdered Root.

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### IPECACUANHÆ RADIX, IPECACUAN ROOT.

As an emetic, this is one of the most safe and efficacious with which we are acquainted; if it fails to excite vomiting, it readily passes off by stool and urine.—In dysentery, diarrhœa, spasmodic asthma, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, catarrhs, and most pulmonic diseases, its efficacy is well established. Joined with Opium it is a good diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

*Dose.*—As an emetic, from xv. gr. to 3 fs, though in dysentery, when combined with Opium, I have given it to the quantity of a drachm.

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### JUNIPERI BACCÆ ET CACUMINA, JUNIPER BERRIES AND TOPS.

Both the Tops and Berries of this Plant are considered as stomachic, carminative, diaphoretic, and diuretic. In

some cutaneous, nephritic, and scorbutic diseases, this Plant has been employed with advantage; it is principally employed as a diuretic. In uterine diseases little or no good will be derived from its use. The Spirit and the Oil are mostly employed; an infusion would partake of the above-mentioned properties in a slight degree. The Hollands of the continent and the gin of this country are, or ought to be, distilled from this Plant. Hence their well known diuretic effects.

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### KINO GUMMI, GUM KINO.

This substance is one of the most effectual vegetable astringents of the Materia Medica; it is of much service in all complaints indicating an astringent tonic, as in diarrhœa and some uterine hæmorrhages. It is soluble in both water and spirits; to the watery solution, the addition of a little Sulphate of Iron strikes a black.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty. See the Pulv. Kino Comp.

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### LAPIS CALCAREUS, LIME STONE.

This stone, when calcined, is the Lime made use of to make the liquor Calcis, and for this purpose we may always obtain from the bricklayers, or any lime heap, the article prepared as well as it can be done by private hands.

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### LAVANDULÆ FLORES, LAVENDER FLOWERS.

This Flower is employed sometimes in lowness of

spirits and nervous diseases, where the habit seems to have lost its usual energy. The essential Oil is generally employed.

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#### LAURI BACCÆ ET FOLIA, BAY BERRIES AND LEAVES.

This plant is hardly worth our notice as a remedy ; it is rarely, if ever, employed internally, and externally it has been employed as a discutient, and as such is little trusted to. We have heard of its use in pulmonary and hepatic diseases, but we are apt to consider that no one advantage could be gained from it.

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#### LICHEN, LIVER WORT.

Of this article report has said much, but experience less. It has lately been much employed and extolled in pulmonic diseases, more especially those which come under the head of phthisis pulmonalis ; how far it has answered the purpose, those only can say who have used it ; as to myself I can give no satisfactory information, always having considered it too much like chip in porridge to claim my attention in a disease so formidable and fatal. As an article of diet in some cases of debility and diseased lungs, we may employ it ; but as a specific it is contemptible. Its properties seem solely to depend on a nutritious substance and a mild bitter. For more information on this subject see Regnault's Essay on Lichen Islandicus.



## LIMONES, LEMONS.

Every individual is acquainted with the Lemon; its pure, simple acid, and the warm aromatic pungency of the rind, saturated by the vegetable Alkali, form the basis of the well known Saline Draughts. When this acid is to be saturated by the Kali, we should always allow the acid to be slightly predominant. This acid is likewise employed in sea scurvy, and as such it is a valuable thing. When expressed from the fruit it will not keep, and as a substitute became necessary, a formula for such has been inserted in the New London Pharmacopœia, which will keep in any country, for any length of time.

*Dose.*—Of the acid, from half an ounce to an ounce.

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## LIMONUM CORTEX, LEMON PEEL.

As I have before observed, this Peel is a warm, pungent, aromatic bitter, though less so than the orange. It is chiefly used in infusions, for its flavour and smell, and not unfrequently for its pungent oil.

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## LINUM CATHARTICUM, PURGING FLAX.

This plant is a safe, effectual purgative, and is one of the newly inserted articles. It is simply an aperient.

*Dose.*—From half a drachm to one drachm of the powdered leaves.

## LINI USITATISSIMI SEMINA, LINSEED.

These Seeds, boiled in water, yield a large portion of a flavourless mucilage, which, when sweetened, is in much repute as a domestic remedy in coughs, colds, hoarsenesses, and pleuritic symptoms; it is likewise employed in diseases of the kidneys and in stranguaries. If these seeds possess any property, it consists alone in the mildness of its mucilage and the quantity of oil contained therein.

The Meal is in general use (when moistened properly with boiling water) as a cataplasm to suppurating cavities, foul ulcers, &c. The expressed oil has been given in some cases of colic, pulmonic complaints, and constipation of an habitual type. However, it is seldom given now, and its principal use is as a poultice. See the Infusion of the Seeds.

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## LYTTÆ, BLISTERING FLY.

These Flies are violently stimulant and corrosive, and in every case, where blistering is indicated, we may reap every advantage from this article. The tincture is of much use externally as a stimulant in paralysis or torpor; it is likewise employed not unfrequently internally in some cutaneous complaints, rheumatism, and sciatic pains. We have heard of its use in diabetes; but here we may be allowed to doubt its efficacy. In gleet of long standing, and enuresis atonica, its judi-

cious administration will frequently effect a cure, particularly in the former.

*Dose.*—From half a grain to three grains. The tincture is the most proper for internal use.

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### MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

This Salt is better known by the names Epsom Salts, Sal. Cathart. Amar. and Magnesia vitriolata; but there is no little difficulty in rescuing from the obscuring veil of new terms our old friend; but I have, after infinite trouble, recognised this venerable member of the Materia Medica under the name of Magnesiæ Sulphas. I beg the lady's pardon for my mistake, but I really thought (and who would not have been staggered) it was our old acquaintance Glauberi.

The article before us is, as a purgative, an easy and effectual one; in its action it is quiet and unirritating, but seldom fails to perform its office. A great deal seems, in Salts of this nature, to depend on the quantity of water or liquid they are dissolved in; if in the proportion of one ounce of salt to two of water, it will not act as it ought to do; but by dissolving ℥j in eight of liquid, the effects will be what is required. It may not be amiss to observe, that a little Peppermint Water is a useful and even necessary addition to Salts of this kind in some instances, in others, by so doing, we should do away with the cooling properties of the Salt and add fuel to the fire.

*Dose.*—From half an ounce to one ounce and a half.

## MALVA, COMMON MALLOW.

Internally this Herb is only used in the form of clyster, and externally in fomentations and cataplasms. It is nearly inert.

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## MANNA, MANNA.

This substance is only employed as a laxative, and as such it is the mildest and pleasantest we have.

*Dose.*—From two drachms to two ounces.

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## MARRUBIUM, WHITE HOREHOUND.

This plant has had the reputation of being a pectoral, but experience has not cleared it of its ambiguity. It is a tonic and slight aperient, and to the former of these properties must be ascribed the little good obtained from its use.

*Dose.*—From half a drachm to a drachm.

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## MASTICHE, MASTICH.

This resin is considered as a mild corroborant and astringent, it has been recommended in hæmoptysis depending on ulceration, and in some catarrhal complaints; it has likewise been given in most internal ulcerations, and in leucorrhœa and debility of the stomach; it is not in very general use, which seems to prove that it is of no vast efficacy.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty.

## MEL, HONEY.

This well known substance is considered as an excellent food if spread on bread; it is slightly aperient and softening, and it forms the basis of the Oxymel.

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## MENTHA PIPERITA, PEPPERMINT.

This herb is stomachic, antispasmodic, carminative, and stimulant; it is of much service in flatulent colics, some pains of the bowels, hysteria, and painful spasmodic complaints of the stomach, and it frequently produces sudden relief. Its diffusible glowing warmth when received into the stomach, followed by a cessation of pain, proves its efficacy; it expels the flatus and seems to act not unlike an anodyne; I am apt to think that it might be oftener used with a happy result; in all flatulent diseases of the stomach and bowels, where the pains are wandering, we cannot employ a more valuable remedy. Peppermint is one of the best cordials we possess, and in some respects it seems to resemble camphor, particularly in its antispasmodic qualities; the essential oil or distilled water are the preparations in general use.

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## MENTHA VIRIDIS, SPEAR MINT.

This article seems to resemble faintly the last, though in a far inferior degree.

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## MENYANTHES, BUCKBEAN.

This is a plant of the bitter tribe, and it seems to con-



tain most of the properties ascribed to other bitters ; it has been employed in some cutaneous diseases, but why it is preferred I cannot discover. The infusion seems the more preferable mode of administering it ; we are told it is aperient as well as tonic when taken freely, and it is not unfrequently a diuretic.

*Dose.*—From half a drachm to one drachm, though as before stated the infusion is to be preferred.

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#### MEZEREI CORTEX, MEZEREON BARK.

We are told that this plant is so stimulant when applied in its recent state to the skin, as to occasion blistering and considerable discharge ; in so doing it does not erode, and has answered all the purposes of a perpetual blister : this acrid matter resides in the bark, but as an external application it is not employed in this country. The principal use of Mezereon, is as an assistant to Mercury in resolving nodes, and other stubborn symptoms of syphilis. This Bark in such cases has been known to cure where Mercury had failed ; of this fact we have well recorded instances, and from the most respectable authorities. Given in too large a dose it creates uneasiness, nausea, and vomiting ; it sensibly increases the heat and the arterial action. It has been successfully employed in some scirrhus cases, unconnected with any syphilitic disease, and in particular cutaneous cases.

The berries of the plant prove a most powerful cor-

rosive poison to most animals, nor is the human race excepted here.

*Dose.*—Of the powdered Bark from one grain to ten. See the Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

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### MORI BACCÆ, MULBERRIES.

These are cooling and antiseptic, they allay heat and thirst in fever, as such they prove useful in practice.

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### MOSCHUS, MUSK.

This animal production is one of the strongest and most valuable antispasmodics we have; the effects of Castor much resemble it, but are very much inferior, and it gives way to Musk: in violent spasms of the stomach, convulsions, and hydrophobia, it is commonly employed; but it is an inestimable remedy in every case of violent convulsion; perhaps it may not be foreign to the subject to say, that we should be cautious how we abandon its use, for we generally obtain it much adulterated.

*Dose.*—From five grains to thirty.

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### MYRISTICÆ NUCLEI, NUTMEGS.

This article is considered as an aromatic, anodyne, and carminative; some degree of astringency has been ascribed to it, hence its employment in diarrhœas; it is

much more used as a flavouring article than depended on as a medicine.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to twenty.

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### MYRRHA, MYRRH.

This resin is a warm corroborant, antiseptic, emmenagogue, and deobstruent; externally it is deterative and stimulant; it is of much use in relaxations of the gums with loose teeth, and to correct or prevent which it generally enters into the composition of both tooth-powder and liquids employed to cleanse the mouth. Myrrh has lately been much employed in phthisis pulmonalis and diseases thereunto resembling; in many of these cases great benefit has been received, and many are the instances of cure: when so employed steel has generally been an auxiliary.\*

When Myrrh is taken in a moderate dose, it gently stimulates the stomach and promotes digestion; in too large a dose it increases the heat and the frequency of the pulse; as such it is a medicine of much value in uterine diseases, where the circulation is languid, and the usual energies of the system dormant; it cannot be termed emmenagogue, as it sensibly stimulates to action the whole system, therefore uncombined with other medicines it is not to be depended on.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to sixty.

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\* See the Mistura Ferri Compos.

## OLIBANUM, OLIBANUM.

This medicine taken internally is considered as mildly astringent and corroborant. In debilities of the stomach and intestines, and in fluor albus, it has been given, and with some good, though it is not in very general use in practice. Externally it was considered as corroborant, and formed the basis of the Emplastrum Thuris, now rejected by the college.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty.

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## OLIVÆ OLEUM, OLIVE OIL.

This oil is supposed to lubricate and relax the fibres, and correct acrimony, hence its use internally to prevent the effects of stimuli, such as the vegetable and mineral poisons, particularly the last. It has been employed in coughs and catarrhs to obtund acrimony and allay irritation; it is likewise employed in colic and constipation, spasm and painful diseases of the kidneys—I have witnessed the good derived from its external application in the bite of the viper. Oil has been applied to the whole surface of the body in dropsical and diabetetic cases; in the former it may be of most service, though very little in either.

*Dose.*—From half an ounce to one ounce and a half.

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## OPIUM, OPIUM.

Of all the narcotics of the Materia Medica, none is so

truly valuable, none so generally used as opium. The certainty of its effects renders it safe, efficacious, and highly valuable, under proper management. Opium does not evince any one property save that of a narcotic. Opium has the valuable property of diminishing the sensibility, and the irritability of the system in general. In disease Opium is chiefly employed to mitigate pain, diminish morbid sensibility, procure sleep, allay inordinate actions, and to restrain excessive discharges. It is contra-indicated in gastric affections, plethora, a highly inflammatory state of the body, or determination of blood to particular viscera. It is frequently employed in the following diseases, in some of which it is only admissible when particular symptoms are present. There is much truth in the following observation of Dr. Thornton — that there is much difficulty to the unaccustomed in the administration of Opium.

Opium is exhibited

In every stage of intermittents.

In typhoid fevers, only when particular symptoms are present.

In some cases of small pox.

In dysentery.

In diarrhoea.

In cholera and pyrosis.

In colic.

In most painful calculous diseases.

In jaundice depending on spasm.

In dysuria depending on spasm.



In every case of tetanus largely.

In syphilis as an auxiliary to Mercury.

In particular cases of threatened abortion.

In lingering parturition.

In convulsions during parturition.

In after pains.

In particular cases of flooding.

It is impossible to enumerate every symptom and disease in which Opium might be given with advantage, much must depend on the practitioner, much on the disease, the symptoms indicating and contra-indicating, and likewise much on the habits of the patient, whether accustomed or unaccustomed to its use. The various medicines with which it is occasionally combined are as numerous as the diseases in which it is given; on these combinations much depends. Dr. Cullen, who enlarged much on Opium, says, that the general effect of narcotics, and perhaps every particular effect that has been taken notice of, we suppose to depend on the power of these substances in diminishing the mobility, and in a certain manner suspending the motion of the nervous fluid. The consequence of which suspension is sleep, a cessation of pain and sensibility in a certain degree. From this power of Opium to mitigate pain, quiet morbid action, and allay irritation arising from any part of the system, great and sanguine are our expectations from its use: to mankind it is an inestimable blessing, and so much so, as almost to claim the epithet of *nepenthe*.

It is no more true than it is to be lamented, that

Opium fails of producing good effects, when any inordinate action or heat, or irritation, is present; that it aggravates under such circumstances is certain, and when given in such large doses as to overcome such heat and excessive irritation, the remedy is generally more to be feared than the disease.

In the administration of Opium, this is a very *serious* consideration.

Let it be always a standing rule with every one, never to give Opium in any case of irritation depending on a sanguiferous cause. To give Opium in excessive inflammatory action, *is giving poison*.

It is mostly in cases where the heat is so great as to give a sense of tingling to the hand of the physician, where the skin is harsh and dry, where we have particular inflammation of some of the viscera or extremities, where the bowels are obstinately costive and inactive: here it is that Opium is prejudicial. To insure its effect, we must moderate by every means possible the excessive heat; the skin must be rendered soft and moist, and the bowels should be evacuated; when all this is done, and the high inflammatory action is subsided, we shall experience much benefit from its use, and not before.

To lower the uncommon heat and to render the skin moist, in cases of high inflammatory fever, ere we commence with Opium, I cannot too highly extol and recommend the practice of cold affusion, as employed and mentioned by Dr. Currie.\*

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\* See Currie on Cold and Warm Water, vol. 1, page 286.

The preceding will shew that Opium may be either *highly stimulant* or *powerfully sedative*.

Opium, taken into the stomach in an excessive large dose, produces most of the effects arising from other narcotic poisons, the scene is generally closed by a fatal apoplexy.

When we are called to a person who has swallowed an immoderate dose of Opium, we should immediately—1st. induce vomiting by the most powerful emetics—2dly. we should make our patient drink liberally of vinegar and water, and coffee—3dly. we should not permit him to yield to his desire of sleep.

In extreme irritations of the bladder, uterus, and rectum, a small pill of about three grains of Opium, left to dissolve in the rectum, generally produces the desired effect.

Opium, externally applied, eases pain, and when applied to the naked nerves, instantly produces a temporary paralysis of all the muscles, with which the nerve touched may communicate. In cases where we anticipate much general irritation from the wounds of nerves, Opium, judiciously managed, induces to a state incompatible with nervous irritability; thus we may escape many alarming evils; but, as I have before observed, that where great heat, an inflammatory diathesis, constipated bowels, dry parched skin, great listlessness, and uncommon irritability, are present, we cannot enjoy or hope for any benefit from its use, until we have purged from the diseased system these powerfully counteracting and contra-indicating symptoms.

In the painful bowel complaints of children, depend-

ing upon irritation, the application of the Emplast. Opii to the whole abdomen, for ten or fifteen hours, has proved very effectual, after every mode of administering Opium had failed.

In hysteria not depending on any sanguiferous cause, but wholly proceeding from nervous irritation, Opium is a valuable remedy.

*Dose.*—From one grain to three, four, or five, all which must depend on circumstances.

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#### OPOPONAX.

This resin is, in the present practice, employed as an antispasmodic; it is seldom depended on alone, therefore is generally combined with other remedies. We are told that it is a good tonic and stimulant, exerting its influence on the smaller branches of the arterial system, and increasing all the secretions, particularly those of the uterus and lungs. It is considered as more stimulant than Ammoniacum. It is of service in spasmodic and humid asthma and amenorrhœa, and in a full dose not unfrequently proves aperient.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to sixty.

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#### ORIGANUM, COMMON MARJORAM.

This plant is tonic and stimulant in a very slight degree, indeed it seems hardly worthy a place here, but for its properties as a sternutatory. The tops are frequently used as a substitute for common tea.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty.

## OVUM, THE EGG.

This well-known substance is a valuable article of diet, being exceedingly nutritious, light, and easy of digestion. It forms a material part of the ingesta of the sick; we are told that it is more nutritious when eaten raw or nearly so.

The Egg forms an important part of the clyster, administered to those unfortunate beings, who cannot, from disease of the œsophagus, or other causes, take food into the stomach.

The yolk of the egg is of much use to render Cetaceum, or other substances of an oily nature, miscible with water.

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## PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ, WHITE POPPY CAPSULES.

These Capsules are employed to make the Syr. Papaveris, which Syrup has all the properties of Opium, only that it is milder in degree; it has often induced sleep after Opium had failed.

These Capsules are likewise employed in fomentations to mitigate pain and irritation. The seeds contained in these Capsules contain a pure bland oil, which seeds when bruised and rubbed with sugar, and a proportionable quantity of water, yield a pleasant milky emulsion, of service in stranguaries and catarrhs. These seeds possess not the least narcotic property, and might form a valuable article of diet; it is to be regretted that they are so much neglected.



**PETROLEUM, PETROLEUM.**

We are told that this article is more agreeable than the Oil of Amber, and milder than that of Turpentine, of the virtues of both of which it participates. Petroleum has been principally employed externally in paralytic and rheumatic cases, and for preventing chilblains. It has been employed internally for some of the above-mentioned diseases, and in disorders of the lungs and chest, where there is no inflammatory diathesis, or active inflammation present; when not thus contra-indicated it may be serviceable.

*Dose.*—From ten minims to half a drachm.

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**PIMENTÆ BACCÆ, ALLSPICE.**

This useful berry possesses most of the usual properties of most of the oriental spices, hence its name. It is moderately warm, aromatic, and stimulant.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to thirty.

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**PIPERIS LONGI FRUCTUS, LONG PEPPER.**

This Pepper is a stimulant of the aromatic tribe, much resembling the other Peppers, but milder in its effects. It is chiefly employed to promote the mobility of the constitutional powers, when dull and languid. It is of much service in rheumatisms and gout, to promote excitement: and indeed it might be more extensively employed with advantage than it is, if given in that tor-

pidity of the system so frequent in cases of amenorrhœa.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to twenty.

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### PIPER NIGRUM, BLACK PEPPER.

In effect precisely the same as the foregoing, though the long Pepper seems to be more employed in practice.

*Dose.*—From ten grains to twenty.

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### PIX ARIDA, DRIED PITCH.

This substance seems to be only used as an external detergent.

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### PIX LIQUIDA, TAR.

Few are the medicinal properties of Tar; the water made from it has lost its reputation in a great measure, and is seldom or never employed. It will do as a remedy where we are compelled to do something. Formerly it was employed and much depended on as an antiscorbutic; assisted by bodily exercise, it promoted the urinary discharge, and was considered as serviceable in cachectic cases. Externally it has the same effects as the Pix arida.

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### PLUMBUM, LEAD.

In its natural state this Metal is not employed

medicinally. Those who work in the manufactories where it is employed, (from absorption of its minute particles,) are subject to paralysis and colics; as likewise painters who use much of the Carbonate of Lead, better known by the term White Lead.

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**PLUMBI CARBONAS, CARBONATE OF LEAD,  
CALLED CERUSSE.**

This preparation of Lead is never given internally—externally applied it is resolvent and anodyne. In cases of excoriation or irritations of the skin, as erysipelas, &c. it is frequently dusted on the part affected and with some good, though this practice must not be employed on surfaces too extensive, or all the deleterious effects of this Metal will present themselves. This preparation formed the basis of the Pulv. Ceruss. Comp. now rejected by the College. This Powder was employed to correct acrimony and allay inflammation of the eyes.

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**PLUMBI OXYDUM SEMI-VITREUM, SEMI-VITRI-  
FIED OXYD OF LEAD, CALLED LITHARGE.**

Litharge is well known, and forms the basis of the Liquor Plumbi Acetatis, which see.

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**PORRI RADIX, LEEK ROOT.**

This Root is more an article of diet than medicine, it is far more mild than garlic, and affords a larger portion of nutritious matter; its effects are to be considered as

much resembling garlic, though far its inferior in point of strength.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss or more.

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### POTASSÆ NITRAS, NITRATE OF POTASS.

Nitre is of considerable service in medicine as an antiphlogistic, febrifuge, and diuretic remedy.

*Dose.*—From gr̄xv to ʒss.

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### POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS, SUPERTARTRATE OF POTASS.

Cream or Crystals of Tartar is aperient and even briskly purgative—it is one of the most useful antiphlogistic aperients we have. In its action on the bowels in a full dose, it is said to excite the absorbents in every part of the system, as much so as any of the neutral salts. It is diuretic at times, but cannot be depended on as such.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj.

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### POTASSA IMPURA, IMPURE POTASS.

The Cineres Clavellat. or Pearl Ashes, are seldom used in their impure state in medicine it is the pure Carbonate or Kali ppt. which is employed.

See the Potassæ Subcarbonas.

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### PRUNÆ, PRUNES.

This fruit is considered as a laxative and cooling re-

medy, and as such, it enters the composition of some of the College formulæ. Drinks acidulated with this fruit are very grateful and good for febrile patients, they allay thirst, and cool the parched mouth, &c.

*Dose.*—No particular one.

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#### PTEROCARPI LIGNUM, RED SAUNDERS WOOD.

This wood is said to be slightly astringent and tonic, though now little regarded as a medicine; its chief use is as a colouring drug. Infused in water it gives a yellow colour, and in spirits of wine it strikes a red. It will not colour oils.

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#### PULEGIUM, PENNY-ROYAL.

This plant is esteemed as carminative, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and is frequently employed in nervous cases, and hysteria. Of this plant we have an Essential Oil and distilled Water, which see.

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#### PYRETHRI RADIX, SPANISH CHAMOMILE ROOT.

This Root is in use only as a masticatory in paralysis of the tongue, tooth-aches, and rheumatic affections of the face; it stimulates the excretory ducts, and causes the expulsion of large quantities of saliva.

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#### QUASSIÆ LIGNUM, QUASSIA WOOD.

This is one of the most intense pure bitters we have,



and as such, can be employed whenever this class of medicine is indicated. An infusion of this Wood, to which is added a proper quantity of the Natron or Sub-carbonate of Soda, has been esteemed a valuable remedy in some bilious cases; it is an extremely nauseous medicine, and is seldom taken in sufficient doses to do good. Intermittents I have cured frequently with the infusion of this Wood, to which was added a moderate quantum of the sulphate of iron; but this was only when the stock of Bark was exhausted. Either joined by the sulphate of iron or zinc, the infusion is a valuable substitute for the Peruvian Bark, in numerous diseases in the army.

See the infusion of the Quassia.

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#### QUERCUS CORTEX, OAK BARK.

This Bark is tonic and astringent, and is recommended in fluxes, agues, and for restraining hæmorrhages. The decoction has been employed as a gargle, and as a fomentation in prolapsus of the uterus or rectum. The Bark is not so astringent as the oak galls. The powdered Bark has been given internally to impede the progress of mortification; in such cases we should not trifle. The Peruvian Bark is the best remedy, because it is the most certain and efficacious. In desperate diseases we should never use uncertain remedies; the decoction or powdered Bark properly managed will cure some intermittents.

*Dose.* Of the powdered Bark from ℥j upwards; the decoction is the best mode of giving it.

**RESINA FLAVA, YELLOW RESIN.**

Resin is only employed externally as a detergent and stimulant to foul, indolent ulcers, &c. as such it forms a principal part of many of the plasters and unguents. Some of the Resins, the Burgundy Pitch for instance, has been employed in the form of plaster to remove fixed pains, and when applied to the region of the lungs, &c. by its irritation on the skin, it has been of much service in coughs of a chronic nature.

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**RHAMNI BACCÆ, BUCKTHORN BERRIES.**

These Berries are a most powerful cathartic, and as such, are only used in practice. Of the fresh Berries, about 20 are sufficient for an adult, though after taking them the person should drink freely of some warm diluting liquid, or they will produce griping, thirst, and dryness of the mouth and fauces.

See the Syrup of Buckthorn.

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**RHEI RADIX, RHUBARB ROOT.**

The properties of Rhubarb are purgative, mildly tonic, and astringent; the peculiar valuable property of restraining altogether the alvine excretions after it has purged, is a quality of vast import in many cases of diarrhœa. When an aperient is indicated in atony of the stomach and bowels, none is so proper as Rhubarb; numerous are the complaints in which this Root may be advantageously employed, but we cannot here speak

of them individually. In the bowel complaints of children, with the addition of a little Magnesia, it cleanses the bowels of their thin slimy green mucus, and increases their tone and powers in general. In dyspeptic cases it is in general better to get our patient to chew the Root, and only swallow what the saliva may have dissolved; in this way we may in a great measure rid ourselves of its astringent powers. The stem of the green leaf is a valuable article of diet, when made into puddings or pies; its resemblance to gooseberries when boiled is peculiarly striking, nor is the difference at all times to be discovered. The leaf is destitute of any aperient quality though it possesses much astringency.

*Dose.* Of the powdered Root from five grains to 3 ss.

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#### RHŒADOS PETALA, RED POPPY PETALS.

These flowers possess in a very slight degree an anodyne power; they are only used in the form of syrup which see.

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#### RICINI SEMINA ET OLEUM, CASTOR SEEDS AND OIL.

This Oil is considered and is one of the most mild and effectual purgatives of the Materia Medica. It does not give during its action the least pain, or create the least disturbance. It is particularly adapted to

cases of habitual costiveness, worms, and colic; but more particularly the colica pictonum. If the Oil should disagree with the stomach, a small quantity of Tinctura Sennæ will prevent it. This Oil should, where the patient objects to it, be given in a mixture or draught, after it has been made miscible with liquids by mucilage or honey; thus prepared it forms a beautiful white pleasant medicine and will hardly ever be recognised.

*Dose.*—Of the Oil from ℥ij to ℥j.

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#### ROSÆ CANINÆ PULPA, DOGROSE PULP.

This Pulp has a slight acid taste; combined with sugar, it forms the Confect. Rosæ Canin. which see. It has no sensible qualities solus.

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#### ROSÆ CENTIFOLIÆ PETALA, DAMASK ROSE PETALS.

A syrup formed of the fresh Petals is a useful laxative for children, or for obviating the habitual costiveness of some persons.

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#### ROSÆ GALLICÆ PETALA, RED ROSE PETALS.

This Rose is considered as a mild astringent, though, as such, it is hardly worth our notice. They form the infusion and confection, which see.

## ROSMARINI CACUMINA, ROSEMARY TOPS.

These tops are justly considered as a powerful stimulant and corroborant of the nervous system, therefore in debility, or defective excitement of the brain and nerves, it may be advantageously employed. In hysteria and dyspepsia, &c. it is frequently used in the shape of tea, and drank daily as such. It is carminative and cephalic, but is principally used as a nervine as before stated. See the Spirit and the Essential Oil.

*Dose.*—The Tops are never taken in their natural state; by many women they are used as tea, and with nervous persons it is a valuable substitute.

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## RUBIÆ RADIX, MADDER ROOT.

Whatever may have been the reputed virtues of this Root in former days, true it is that the present practice seems to disregard it, and not unjustly. It has been recommended in amenorrhœa, and likewise as a diuretic and detergent; but I am apt to think, that whoever employs it as such will be much disappointed. We have heard of its use in obstructions of the viscera, particularly that of the liver, and as a proof of its subtlety we are *gravely told*, that it even coloured the urine, milk, and bones, of a deep red; if this were to be admitted all colouring drugs would be deobstruents—properly considered this proof is plausible nonsense.

*Dose.*—ʒss to ʒj.



## RUTÆ FOLIA, RUE LEAVES.

This Plant ranks among the stimulants, deobstruents, antispasmodics, and nervines. The College seem to have abandoned its use internally, save in the form of clyster. The idea of this plant resisting contagion is truly absurd, and for this purpose is equally efficacious with chickweed. See the Confect. Rutæ.

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## SABINÆ FOLIA, SAVINE LEAVES.

This Plant is stimulant, diuretic, and emmenagogue; it is a powerful and very active medicine, and its property of determining to the uterus has been long in esteem, and well we know that formerly it has been employed to procure abortion and with success. Savine taken internally heats and stimulates the arterial system, so as sometimes to produce hæmorrhage. We have heard of its use in gout and worms, but its activity has prevented in some degree its general use. In some female complaints it may be employed advantageously; in too large a dose it is poisonous. The unguent formed of this Plant is an useful article to keep up the discharge from blisters, &c.

*Dose.* From grj to ʒss.

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## SACCHARUM, MOIST SUGAR.

This well-known substance needs no description, it forms the basis of troches and syrups, and thus liquified is a pleasant and good vehicle for suspension of

powders, &c. It is in the form of syrup a good laxative for very young children, more especially when a little oil is joined thereto. Sugar is the most nutritious substance known.

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#### SACCHARUM PURIFICATUM, DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR.

In effect the same as the last article.

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#### SALICIS CORTEX, GREAT ROUND-LEAVED WILLOW BARK.

This Bark is recommended and very justly considered as nearly equal to the Cinchona. I confess I have used it with much satisfaction, and think we should feel happy in possessing at *home* so valuable a medicine. It possesses in an eminent degree all the virtues of Peruvian Bark, and may be trusted too as its substitute. In many cases some one symptom contra-indicates the Cinchona. The phlogistic temperament induced by it, I believe the Salicis to be destitute of. Dr. Cullen thought the Salicis a promising substitute for the Cinchona. The cheapness of the Salicis is an object of much moment to the lower class of the English, who, from the high price of Bark, cannot when required enjoy the benefits of so valuable a remedy; suffice it to say, that in a certain degree it deserves our confidence.

*Dose.* From gr̄x to ʒj or even more.

**SAMBUCI FLORES, COMMON ELDER FLOWERS.**

These Flowers are perfectly inert; they enter into the composition of the Unguentum Sambuci.

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**SAPO DURUS, HARD SOAP.**

This substance being a combination of Barrilla, and various Oils and Fats; it is supposed to be a lithontriptic; as such it is seldom employed alone, but made the vehicle of other medicines. The properties of Soap depend on the Kali.

*Dose.*—From grv to 3fs.

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**SAPO MOLLIS, SOFT SOAP.**

The same properties as the last, though not given internally.

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**SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX, SARSAPARILLA ROOT.**

This Root has been employed and considered as a valuable remedy in the secondary symptoms of syphilis; but as such, from unknown causes, has failed in this country. In the cure of venereal symptoms in the West Indies, it has acquired a character which it still retains unsullied. The difference of climate and combinations will tend to account for the variety of its effects. In debility produced by Mercury, where ulcers yet remain, and the habit seems to require energy, this is a good and efficacious remedy; but it should never

in such cases be employed alone. Sarsaparilla is in some cases a valuable auxiliary to Mercury; in scrophulous cases it is likewise a good assistant to other medicines; Sarsaparilla determines to the skin, and hence may be of service in those cutaneous diseases where the skin is dry, scurvy, and scabby. In syphilitic nocturnal pains, or even in rheumatism, and the slight venereal cases of some children, it deserves our attention. The decoction is the best mode of giving it. See the Decoct. Sarsaparillæ Comp.

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#### SASSAFRAS LIGNUM ET RADIX, SASSAFRAS WOOD AND ROOT.

This Wood, like many other medicines, was formerly in great estimation—in union with the last mentioned Wood, it is usefully employed as a corrector of the fluids. Sassafras is not unfrequently made into an infusion, and drunk as common drink by the lower orders to cure the scurvy, and not unfrequently with advantage; in practice it is not trusted too alone.

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#### SCAMMONEÆ GUMMI-RESINA, SCAMMONY GUM RESIN.

This Resin is one of the drastic purgatives, and as such, when combined with other medicines, and rendered milder in its action, is a safe and good medicine.

*Dose.*—Grv to ℥j. See the Pulv. Scammon. Comp.

## SCILLÆ RADIX, SQUILL ROOT

This Root is stimulating, diuretic, expectorant, and is even emetic, if the dose is large enough. In hydropic cases as a stimulant and diuretic—in asthma and dispnoea, occasioned by thick, tenacious phlegm, to excite expectoration it is a powerful and valuable remedy. In the anasarca and hydrothorax, succeeding the inflammatory diseases of children, it will effect a cure frequently if properly managed.

*Dose.*—Of the dried Root from grj to grñj—of the fresh Root from grv to grxv.

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## SENEGÆ RADIX, SENEGA ROOT.

This Root was formerly valued as an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake. It is said to be of service in pulmonic, rheumatic, and dropsical diseases; it promotes urine, sweat, and expectoration, its powers are little known and less resorted too.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ℥ij.

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## SENNÆ FOLIA, SENNA LEAVES.

Senna is the least worthy of the purgatives, and as such, is only employed.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ℥j. See the Pulv. Sennæ Comp. Confect. Senna and Tinctura Sennæ.



## SEVUM, MUTTON SUET.

This well-known fat is only used to give consistence to plasters, &c.

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## SERPENTARIÆ RADIX, SERPENTARY ROOT.

This Root is justly considered as a tonic, antiseptic, stimulant, and diaphoretic; it sensibly increases the action of the heart and arteries; stimulates the nervous system, and generally excites a gentle diaphoresis. Such being the effects of this Root, it is of vast service in low, nervous fevers, where we have great dejection of spirits; languor and loss of strength. We shall be more successful in its use, if we obtain the Root as fresh as possible. In the cases mentioned above, where we require a corroborant, this Root may be advantageously employed. Snake Root is a good assistant to the Cinchona, in those agues which do not terminate in sweating; it is likewise useful in the form of gargle, in putrid sore throat. The powder is the best mode of giving it.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>x</sup> to ℥ij.

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## SIMAROUBÆ CORTEX, SIMAROUBA BARK.

This Bark is principally used in diarrhœa and dysentery of every species. We are told that it has been employed with every success in dysentery; it takes off the tormina and tenesmus, thus dispose

the patient to sleep, and changes the faces of their natural hue and consistence. If we were to, or could believe all we read, we should soon lose all dread of disease, and rest secure on the grand specifics which nature has prepared as an antidote to every dire complaint. *Medical history should be replet with truth, or practice will be replete with error.* We should be brought up to believe, to know, and to think, that medicine knows no such thing as a specific, to repose too much confidence in medicine is to lean on a broken reed. With respect to this Bark, happy would it be for the diseased war-worn soldier, if these bubbles of fancy could be made real and substantial—alas! if my reader could have witnessed the unfortunate troops which came from Copenhagen, if he could have seen the wards of the Hospitals near Portsmouth, and afterwards visited the dead houses, no arguments would be wanting to prove the inefficacy of medicine; if the Simarouba possessed these transcendent virtues, why not have proved it here? Alas! they might have eaten clay with a like prospect of success; at this period dysentery was the reigning disease, and was as fatal as it was malignant. To return to the main subject, it is but fair to say, that I have known this Bark of service in the milder degrees of diarrhœa and dysentery, in the advanced stages of putrid dysentery it is useless; it is only a mild remedy for a mild disease—the greater the disease, the less should we trust to this Bark. Simarouba is said to restore the tone of the stomach, and give relief in spasmodic and hysterical complaints of the bowels.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3 fs. See the Infus. Simaroubæ.

## SINAPIS SEMINA, COMMON MUSTARD SEED.

The College seem only to employ these Seeds externally, in the form of Cataplasm, and as such, it is of considerable service in paralytic cases, to stimulate the fibres, and determine to the extremities. Wherever Mustard is applied it excites inflammation of a local nature; hence its use to remove fixed pains of the joints, and determine to the surfaces. Mustard taken internally promotes appetite, attenuates viscid juices, and proves both laxative and diuretic; but the dose must be liberal, and then it not unfrequently proves emetic. Paralytic limbs are frequently rubbed with the dry powder, and with some good.

In some dropsies it may be taken largely.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒss.

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## SODÆ MURIAS, MURIATE OF SODA.

Common or Sea Salt is of all others the most extensively useful. In the arts and chemistry, it is of important service. However singular it may appear, yet is the fact proved beyond dispute, that Salt is at once a cause and a cure for the scurvy. This effect of Salt happens not, we are told, from the salt itself, but from its being incapable of preserving the animal for a long period, in an uncorrupt state. This Salt is never given internally as a purgative, though as a stimulant in clysters, it is of use. Sea Salt or Sea Water may be considered as a remedy for the scurvy, when the patient is on land, and can obtain the liberal use of good

fresh provisions; under these circumstances it is no bad auxiliary. In small quantities, Salt is said to assist the process of putrefaction in the stomach, rather than prevent it, hence its use as an aliment.

Salt is of service where the putrefactive process is either slow or wanting, here it gently stimulates the stomach, accelerates an incipient putrefaction; and thus frequently removes those diseases called crudities. This Salt differs from other Saline Salts, by its possessing stimulating power to a considerable degree; taken liberally it increases the heat and occasions great drought.

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#### SODÆ BORAS, BORATE OF SODA, CALLED BORAX.

Borax is only employed in the form of gargle, in aphthous diseases of the mouth; thus employed, it is a valuable detergent. We have heard of its uses as a diuretic and emmenagogue, and to promote parturition; they are all equally absurd; for the three last purposes it is useless.

*Dose.* — From grv to grx or ℥j. See the Mel. Boracis.

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#### SODÆ SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF SODA.

Glauber's Salts are employed only as a purgative, and as a cooling saline purge, it is equalled by few.

*Dose.* — From ℥ss to ℥j. These Salts should be dis-

solved in a full quantity of liquid; taken in a small quantity, they almost cease to act.

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### SODA IMPURA, IMPURE SODA.

This Salt is generally employed to make Soap, it is better known by the term Barilla. Barilla forms the basis of many chemical preparations, its properties are those of the other alkalies.

Barilla has been given with Bark in scrofula, and with evident good; though it is now never given internally.

Barilla dissolved in the infusion of Quassia, has been given in some bilious diseases, where the stomach and bowels are weak; for this purpose the Soda sub-carbonas is to be preferred, being the pure Soda.

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### SPARTII CACUMINA, BROOM TOPS.

This well-known Plant is esteemed for its diuretic and purgative powers in dropsical cases. We are told the infusion is the best form, and that it greatly assists other diuretics; the seeds possess the same properties.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{Dj}$  to  $3j$ .

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### SPIGELIÆ RADIX, INDIAN PINK ROOT.

This Plant is only employed as an anthelmintic, and as such, Dr. Hope has given a very favourable account; it has been successfully employed in the low



remitting worm fever of children, which often lays the foundation for hydrocephalus. This Root is purgative and emetic, in a full dose an emetic should precede its use, and some suitable purgative should be united with it, to assist its effect. We are told this Root has the peculiar property of killing the worm in the first passages; the lumbrici is generally the victim.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒj of the powdered Root.

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#### SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS, RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

The uses of this Spirit in pharmacy are numerous and well known.

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#### SPIRITUS TENUIOR, PROOF SPIRIT.

This Spirit forms the menstruum of the tinctures in general, and is likewise of much use in pharmacy.

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#### SPONGIA, SPONGE.

This well-known substance is never of course used internally in a state of nature.

See the burnt Sponge.

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#### STANNUM, TIN FILINGS.

The finest of these Filings should only be used, they are considered as anthelmintic, and may be given in all ages, all sexes, at all times, and in every species of

worms. We should be careful in its exhibition, as unpleasant symptoms not unfrequently arise.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒ fs.

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#### STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINA, STAVES ACRE SEED.

These Seeds are mostly employed to destroy all kind of vermin; an infusion or decoction kills the lice so frequently in the heads of young children—Staves Acre might be employed externally to cure the itch.

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#### STYRACIS BALSAMUM, STORAX BALSAM.

This Balsam is generally used as a remedy in coughs, catarrhs, asthma, and some visceral obstructions; it is said to stimulate the vessels of the lungs, and promotes often an expectoration of thick tenacious matter. Storax is most useful in chronic diseases of the lungs or other viscera; it is a good medicine in hysteria, and as a nervine is chiefly employed.

*Dose.*—From grx to ʒ fs.

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#### SUCCINUM, AMBER.

This substance is generally employed as an antispasmodic, though it is by no means to be considered as a valuable article, when compared with many others.

In spasmodic asthma, hysteria, some colics, and in leucorrhœa, Amber has been employed successfully. Amber should never be used where there is an affection

of the brain, or where diseases date their origin from this cause ; in convulsion Amber is useless.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3j.

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### SULPHUR, ROLL SULPHUR.

Sulphur is of extensive use in pharmacy and medicine ; Sulphur is the only specific for psora. The diaphoretic and laxative effects of Sulphur, in some chronic coughs and hurried asthmas, are extremely serviceable ; as likewise in hæmorrhoids. Numerous are the preparations of this substance ; this Roll Sulphur is never given internally.

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### SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM, SUBLIMED SULPHUR.

This article is called the Flowers of Sulphur, and resembles in effect the last-mentioned. This preparation is used externally and internally.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ij.

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### TABACI FOLIA, VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.

Tobacco is one of the narcotic tribe, and its sedative effects are of infinite value in medicine. The infusion or fumes are frequently employed, to remove constipations of the bowels, to revive the vital powers when suspended, and to assist in the reduction of herniæ. Tobacco given as a clyster in either the form of infusion or smoke, relaxes every fibre, lays the patient powerless, induces to a state almost equal to syncope, and

produces great anxiety, vertigo, and cold sweats; during this death-like state, when all action seems at an end, the bowels and stomach are evacuated, and the strangulated intestine reduced; in all these cases it has succeeded, and in all failed; in the former complaint it should be the last remedy, in the latter almost the first, particularly where the reduction has been attempted and failed. The above-mentioned symptoms have been carried by an immoderate dose, or quantity, to excess, and death has closed the scene; with common care this can never happen. This valuable remedy should never be left untried through fear. Mr. Hely mentions its frequent success in strangulated herniæ; as I have before said, a state almost tantamount to syncope, is induced by the fumes or injection, and in this state, when every fibre is lax, and has lost its contractible power, may we frequently effect a reduction where every mode, save the operation, has been unsuccessfully tried; in this disease we cannot act too promptly or too early. The use of Tobacco is by no means to be recommended in every case of suspended animation; in some instances it must be highly prejudicial. Tobacco taken in such dose, as to have little effect on the stomach proves powerfully diuretic, and has been given with very great success in dropsy and dysuria; externally employed Tobacco kills vermin, and cures psora, tinea, and other cutaneous diseases.

When moderated in its effects, Tobacco has been employed with some good in cases of pituitous asthmas, chronic catarrh, whooping cough, and some cases of

phthisis. Tobacco taken in small doses produces considerable nausea, and as this effect ceases to act on the stomach, it generally does so on the bowels; but where it does not act here, it seldom fails to do so on the kidneys.

Dyspeptic diseases, attended with costive bowels from a want of action, have been cured by Tobacco, after every other means had failed. Turner, in his Medical Inquiry, tells us, that in spasmodic colic, attended by constipation and flatulency; this Plant has given considerable relief.

*Dose.*—From grs to grv. See the Infusion.

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#### TAMARINDI PULPA, TAMARIND PULP.

This grateful Fruit, from its pleasant acid, is of considerable service, a gentle laxative, and to allay the heat and thirst in inflammatory and putrid fevers, &c. In diseases, particularly of the bilious type, it is useful. The drinks of febrile patients, acidulated with this Fruit, is very grateful and refreshing.

*Dose.*—No particular one.

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#### TARAXACI RADIX, COMMON DANDELION ROOT.

This Root has the power of very considerably altering the state of the fluids; its good effects in jaundice and most bilious complaints are known, and justly appreciated. How this Root acts on the liver and its se-



cretions is not known ; but that it does evidently, the author can testify from personal experience ; he has both taken it and given it, with great advantage. We hear of its good effects in dropsy, phthisis, and some cutaneous complaints; looking at their causes I can easily believe it.—Says a modern popular writer, “ this common Plant is as much under-valued in this country, as it is over-valued in others.”—Dr. Pemberton says, “ I particularly recommend the use of the Taraxacum, from which I have seen the most decided advantage, both in incipient scirrhus of the liver ; and also, in several chronic derangements of the stomach”---suffice it to say, the Taraxacum is really a valuable remedy, and deserves more attention than has been paid it.

*Dose.* Any moderate quantity. See the extract.

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#### TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS, CANADA TURPENTINE.

This is one of the purest Turpentine we have ; it is of great use as a diuretic, stimulant, and laxative. Turpentine is employed in fluor albus, gravel, pulmonic complaints, scurvy, and some diseases of the urinary passages ; in many complaints it is a good medicine, and is so diffusible, that the breath, perspiration, and urine, acquire its odour ; in chronic rheumatisms and paralysis, it is useful.

*Dose.* ℥j to ʒj.

## TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS, COMMON TURPENTINE.

## TEREBINTHINA CHIA, CYPRUS TURPENTINE.

These two Turpentine possess the same properties as the above.

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## TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM, OIL OF TURPENTINE.

In effect this Oil is the same with its fellows, though it is more diffusible when taken internally, and more convenient to be applied externally as a stimulant, to remove pain or restore lost action or energy.

*Dose.* From ℥x to xx.

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## TESTÆ, OYSTER SHELLS.

These Shells, when prepared, are a very serviceable astringent absorbent, in alvine fluxes or acidity of the first passages.

See the Testæ ppt.

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## TORMENTILLÆ RADIX, COMMON TORMENTIL ROOT.

This Root is a powerful astringent and tonic; it has been substituted for oak bark in the tanning of skins, and its astringency fully allows of its use; as an astringent, tormentil may be employed where such medicines are indicated.

*Dose.* From ℥ij to 3j.

## TOXICODENDRI FOLIA, SUMACH LEAVES.

This Plant I apprehend is the *Rhus* of many authors, and the *Rhus Vernix* of Linnæus. The juice of the recent Leaf has a most nauseous stinking smell, and, we are told, that the poison Oak poisons by contact, by effluvia, and by even sitting near where it is burning; it seldom or never proves fatal, but a peculiar habit or idiosyncrasy seems requisite for it to act thus. This Plant is a most powerful stimulant, and its principal use is, in paralysis, in which it seems to have been very successful. The best account we have of this Plant, is in Professor Kalm's Travels in North America.

This medicine is as yet little known in the medical world, and less used; it seems a desperate remedy for a desperate disease. The poison Oak seems generally to be of service in paralysis; and for a fuller account of its virtues, I refer the reader to Dr. Alderson's Essay.

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## TRAGACANTHA, THE GUM TRAGACANTH.

This juice eminently possesses all the demulcent qualities of Gum Acacia; it obtunds acrid matter, and hence is of service in catarrhs and coughs, depending on irritation.

Tragacanth is not like the Acacia, diuretic; as a medicine it is inert.

The mucilage formed by this Gum is useful to keep in suspension Oils, Powders, &c.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>x</sup> to 3j.

## TUSSILAGO, COLTSFOOT.

This Plant has in general been considered as a pectoral and demulcent in coughs, catarrhs, phthisis, and asthma; it has been deemed a good medicine, but the Tr. Camph. Co. answers all the purposes; and is frequently sold instead of the Essence. As a palliative remedy where we must do a something, this will do.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3j.

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## VALERIANÆ RADIX, GREAT WILD VALERIAN ROOT.

This article is of some import as a nervine and antispasmodic; it is chiefly used in hysteria and epilepsies proceeding from a debility of the nervous system. Valerian is often employed with success in hemi-crania, cramp, convulsions, agues, and in convulsive hysteria; in these cases, when depending on nervous debility or derangement, good may be expected from its use. The powder is the best mode of giving it.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to 3ij.

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## VERATRI RADIX, WHITE HELLEBORE ROOT.

This Root is violently emetic, cathartic and sterutatory; taken in a large quantity, dreadful symptoms occur, and death soon is ushered in. As this Root is so powerful a stimulant and irritating remedy, it should only be had recourse to in very desperate cases. In maniacal cases, though, Veratrum has been of ser-

vice; but formerly its use was not confined to these cases, but was, and even is now by some, employed both internally and externally, in some cutaneous diseases, and with success. The dreadful violence and uncertainty of its effects, render it an unsafe and improper internal remedy. Dr. Duncan says, that *Veratrum* was always the last resource of the ancients; and that if a little of the dried Root is applied to an issue, violent purging will be the consequence.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>ij</sup> to gr<sup>v</sup>.

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#### VIOLÆ FLORES, SWEET VIOLETS.

These Flowers are merely employed as a laxative for children, and used in the form of syrup. It is only fit for children.

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#### VINUM, SHERRY.

This is the Wine which ought always to be employed for pharmaceutical purposes; its powers as a cordial, antiseptic, and stimulant, are too well known to need description.

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#### ULMI CORTEX, ELM BARK.

This Bark, which is mucilaginous and mildly astringent, is recommended in nephritic cases, lepra ichthyosis, and dropsy; but it requires, we are told, a *patient* trial. The inner Bark of the Elm seems to be replete



with a thick, tenacious, slimy juice, of an astringent bitter taste, devoid of smell.

*Dose*.—From  $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$ . See the Decoction.

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### UVÆ PASSÆ, RAISINS.

Raisins are employed in pharmacy, for the purpose of rendering Tinctures and Decoctions more grateful to the stomach; they possess no one property, save what they derive from the sugar with which they are prepared.

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### UVÆ URSI FOLIA, RED-BERRIED TRAILING ARBUTUS LEAVES.

This Plant is employed in most fluxes arising from debility, and its effects depend entirely on its astringent and tonic powers. The Arbutus is employed in nephritic and calculous, particularly in ulcerations of the kidneys and bladder, in menorrhagia, fluor albus, cystirrhœa, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Dr. Bourne, of Oxford, has recommended it strongly in all phthisical complaints; but, upon the whole, we are right in concluding, that we shall find it no better than other vegetable astringents. Among the country people its employment in gravel has been successful.

*Dose*.—From  $\mathfrak{D}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{Z}\text{j}$ .

## ZINCUM, ZINC.

It is the two preparations of this metal that are employed in medicine.

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## ZINGIBERIS RADIX, GINGER ROOT.

As a stimulant, aromatic, carminative cordial, and nerveine, this Root is of much real service. In flatulent colics, depending on debility of the stomach and bowels, and in cold phlegmatic torpid constitutions, to excite action and energy, this Root is a valuable remedy. Tea or infusion is a good mode of taking it.

*Dose.*—Grv to 3 fs.

# PREPARATIONS

AND

## COMPOUNDS.

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### *Acida, Acids.*

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#### ACIDUM ACETICUM, ACETIC ACID.

WHERE Vinegar is to be employed this is the best and most pure, being free from the impurities of the common Vinegar, such as Sulphuric Acid and colouring matter.

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#### ACIDUM BENZOICUM, BENZOIC ACID.

This preparation is rarely used singly, but generally in combination with other medicines; it is employed as an attenuant and pectoral; it is of service in dyspnœa, cough, and most chronic diseases of the chest.

*Dose.*—From griv to vj.

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#### ACIDUM CITRICUM, CITRIC ACID.

This Salt may be employed for all the purposes re-

quired of the lemon juice; half a drachm dissolved in one ounce of water is equal to an ounce of lemon juice.

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### ACIDUM MURIATICUM, MURIATIC ACID.

This Acid is employed as a diuretic, tonic, and lithontriptic; it is much used in gangrenous sore throats and in typhus gravior.

*Dose.*—℥x to ℥xl.

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### ACIDUM NITRICUM, NITRIC ACID.

Nitric Acid has been long celebrated as an anti-venereal; that it mitigates the disease is certain, but that it cannot effect a cure is likewise known and acknowledged. When the constitution is debilitated and impaired, by a long course of Mercury and ulcers are yet remaining, by having recourse to this Acid we may rally the system, and finally re-establish its powers and healthy state. We have heard of its employment in some dysenteries, colliquative sweats, and diarrhœa, from the use of Mercury. Nitric Acid is certainly a valuable remedy, for arresting the progress of syphilis, improving the habit, appetite, and general health, and putting your patient in a state fit for the completion of the cure. When this Acid is taken it should be very largely diluted, and should be taken by drawing it through a quill, straw, or any hollow tube, to prevent

its touching the teeth, which it would materially injure.

*Dose.*—From ℥x to lx.

### ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM, DILUTED NITRIC ACID.

Possesses of course all the properties of the Nitric Acid.

### ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM, DILUTED SULPHURIC ACID.

This possesses all the properties of the Sulphuric Acid, which see. This is a mere formula of convenience.

## *Alkalies and their Salts.*

### AMMONIÆ CARBONAS, CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

This Salt is an anti-acid, attenuant, diaphoretic, and stimulant, and is of most extensive use in surgery and medicine.

*Dose.*—From gr̄ij to xv.

### LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS, SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

This liquid is febrifuge, sudorific, and attenuant; it



is frequently used as a saline remedy in inflammatory fevers, and is a good substitute for the saturated Lemon juice.

*Dose.* From 3 ij to 3 vj.

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#### LIQUOR AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS, SOLUTION OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

This liquid possesses all the properties of the Carbonate of Ammonia.

*Dose.* From 3 fs to 3 ifs, well diluted.

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#### LIQUOR AMMONIÆ, SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

This preparation, like the last, is powerfully anti-acid and stimulant, externally it is an escharotic.

*Dose.* From ℥x to xx, well diluted.

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#### POTASSÆ ACETAS, ACETATE OF POTASH.

This Salt is cathartic and diuretic, and is chiefly employed for the latter purpose in dropsical cases, more especially those which succeed the scarlatina of children.

*Dose.* Grx to 3 j.

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#### POTASSÆ SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF POTASH.

This Salt is employed in practice as an aperient, and is a very good laxative for children, when dissolved

and rendered pleasant. As an aperient addition to the fever mixtures of children, this Salt is very effectual and convenient. In practice, a small portion of Rhu-barb, added to this preparation, is a valuable medicine in many cases, where to keep the bowels lax, is an object of moment.

*Dose.* From gr̄x to ℥j and upwards to ʒ ss.

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#### POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS, SUPERSULPHATE OF POTASH.

This Salt is laxative, or more properly aperient, to which is added, Sulphuric Acid, and as the College say, such indication is often desirable.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ʒ ij.

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#### POTASSÆ TARTRAS, TARTRATE OF POTASH.

This Salt is a mere laxative.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ʒ ij.

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#### POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS, SUB-CARBONATE OF POTASH.

This Salt is anti-acid and diuretic, it is with this Alkali, that the Lemon Acid is generally saturated, for making the saline or effervescent draughts.

*Dose.*—From gr̄vi to gr̄xx.

## POTASSÆ CARBONAS, CARBONATE OF POTASH.

This seems to answer all the purposes of the last article, but is said to be less nauseous; a consideration of some weight in practice.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>x</sup> to 3 ss.

I SUBCARBONATIS, SOLUTION  
ONATE OF POTASH.

This, e, possesses all the properties of the

*Dose.*— 3 ss.

## LIQUOR POTASSÆ, SOLUTION OF POTASH.

This preparation is employed as a caustic.

## POTASSA FUSA, FUSED POTASH.

This article is caustic likewise.

## POTASSA CUM CALCE, POTASH WITH LIME.

The same as the last.

## SODA TARTARIZATA, TARTARIZED SODA.

This is a saline and cathartic Salt, and is not so un-

pleasant as most of this class; a circumstance favourable in dyspeptic cases.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj.

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#### SODÆ SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF SODA.

This preparation is described in the *Materia Medica*.

*Dose.*—From ʒij to ʒfs.

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#### SODÆ SUBCARBONAS, SUB-CARBONATE OF SODA.

This article is mentioned in the *Materia Medica*, under the head of *Soda Impura*, which see. This Salt is a mere anti-acid.

*Dose.*—From grx to ʒfs.

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#### SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA, DRIED SUB-CARBONATE OF SODA.

The effects of this Salt resemble the last, though the dose is less, because the drying takes away the superfluous water.

*Dose.*—From grv to grxv.

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#### SODÆ CARBONAS, CARBONATE OF SODA.

This Salt is a good anti-acid, and is of service in

affections of the urinary organs. We are told this preparation has been substituted for the various Soda Waters, when they either produced giddiness, or were too expensive. When given in pills, the Carbonas Sodæ Siccatum, of the Dublin College, is to be employed; as when made of the crystallized Salt they crack and fall to pieces from the action of the air.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to ʒss.

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### *Earths and their Salts.*

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#### ALUMEN EXSICCATUM, DRIED ALUM.

The Materia Medica contains the account of its properties; this preparation is mostly employed externally as a detergent and tonic.

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#### LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND-SOLUTION OF ALUM.

This preparation is an astringent and styptic. When employed externally it is of service in those ulcers, that are lax and rank in their granulations, and secrete an inordinate quantity of pus. Much good has been experienced from the use of this liquid, when diluted, in that species of chronic ophthalmia, which depends on a laxity of the minute vessels of the conjunctiva.



## CALX, LIME.

This stone is extensively useful in pharmacy when good, Lime is an escharotic.

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## LIQUOR CALCIS, SOLUTION OF LIME.

This liquid is anti-acid, antiseptic, alterative, and powerfully lithontriptic, drank by persons labouring under gravel or such like diseases; the author has reason for saying, that he considers this liquid as the most powerful and efficacious lithontriptic of the *Materia Medica*. Patients seldom drink this solution in sufficient quantities.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv to three pints during the day, and if taken with milk it will be better.

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## CRETA PRÆPARATA, PREPARED CHALK.

This substance is one of the astringent absorbents, mostly employed in diarrhœas and heartburn; the Compound Powder is the best form for internal purposes.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.

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## MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS, CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA.

This article is one of the laxative absorbents, and it

is frequently used as a purgative for children, nor is it, when properly administered, a contemptible remedy.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to ʒij.

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### MAGNESIA, MAGNESIA.

This article possesses all the anti-acid, laxative, and absorbent properties of the last.

*Dose.*—Gr̄x to ʒj.

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### *Preparations of Sulphur.*

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#### SULPHUR LOTUM, WASHED SULPHUR.

This preparation possesses all the properties of Sulphur; it is laxative and alterative, and is the best for internal use.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒiij.

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#### SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM, PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

This Sulphur is alterative, pectoral, and aperient: in some cutaneous diseases, it is a good remedy.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒij.

**OLEUM SULPHURATUM, SULPHURATED OIL.**

This Oil is used as a pectoral and deterrent. In those pectoral diseases where active inflammation is present, it is hurtful. In some of the chronic cases, it may be useful. The Sulphurated Oil is employed to kill quicksilver, to make the Mercurial Ointment.

*Dose.*—From xv to ℥lx.

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**POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM, SULPHURET OF POTASH.**

This article is chiefly employed externally as discutient and attenuant; a Lotion made of this Potash is useful in many cutaneous eruptions. We have employed this preparation, likewise, in excessive salivation.

*Dose.*—From grv to grxv.

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*Metals and their Salts.*

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**OXYDUM ANTIMONII, OXYD OF ANTIMONY.**

This preparation and its fellows, possess more or less, the same properties; ultimately they all tend to

the same point, and accomplish the same ends. This Oxyd and its species are febrifuge and sudorific.

*Dose.*—From grj to grx.

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### ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM, PRECIPITATED SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

This preparation is alterative and diaphoretic.

*Dose.*—From grj to grvj.

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### ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM, TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

This well known preparation is the most useful of the Antimonials, *in this we see them all*. Tartarized Antimony may be made by proper doses and management, emetic, purgative, febrifuge, and diaphoretic.

*Dose.* From gr $\frac{1}{4}$  to grfs as a diaphoretic, &c. as an emetic from grj to gr $\frac{1}{2}$  or iv.

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### PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS, ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

This preparation was first introduced as a substitute for James's Powder, and it is no bad one. The popular opinion is, that it is equal (or nearly so) to it; as an alterative, diaphoretic, and febrifuge, this is a valuable remedy.

*Dose.* From gr $\frac{1}{2}$  to grv $\frac{1}{2}$  or grx.

LIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI, SOLUTION  
OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

This contains, in a convenient pleasant liquid form, all the properties of the Tartarized Antimony. One ounce contains two grains of the Salt.

*Dose.* From  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{ss}$ , as an emetic, from  $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{Z}\mathfrak{j}$

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*Preparation of Silver.*

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## ARGENTI NITRAS, NITRATE OF SILVER.

This substance is generally employed as an escharotic to cancers, and the callous edges of foul ulcers. In epilepsy and paralysis, this preparation has been successfully employed, particularly in the former complaint. Dr. Currie, in his Treatise on Water, mentions his success in two cases of epilepsy, (see his Work, vol. 1, page 162.) From the use of this remedy. The utmost care is requisite in the exhibition of this active medicine, or we may have to regret its use.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{gr}\mathfrak{ss}$  to  $\mathfrak{gr}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ .



### *Preparations of Arsenic.*

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#### ARSENICI OXYDUM PRÆPARATUM, PREPARED OXYD OF ARSENIC.

This article is described in the *Materia Medica*, which see.

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#### LIQUOR ARSENICALIS, ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

This solution possesses in a convenient form the tonic, alterative, and febrifuge properties of the Arsenic. In intermittents of long standing and obstinate nature, this remedy has cured when other usual remedies had failed. I once, in a Military Hospital, gave to thirty men, whose disease had defied the common remedies, this solution. I was, after a patient trial, disappointed of my hope of cure, and obliged to abandon its use in toto. The irregularity of its action, together with the tormina, and unpleasant symptoms which followed its use, compelled me so to do. This is the tasteless ague drop, and will do for this purpose, when all other means have failed. In the administration of this liquid much care is requisite; we should begin with small doses and gradually increase them, if required.

*Dose.*—From ℥v to ℥x.

*Preparations of Copper.*

## CUPRUM AMMONIATUM, AMMONIATED COPPER.

This preparation is powerfully tonic, astringent, and anti-epileptic; externally it is a detersive. I once gave it with good effect as a tonic, in a case of dropsy in the St. James's Infirmary: the patient recovered for a time, but relapsing, soon after died. The good I derived from its use here, was impressed on my mind, and, I believe it would have effected a radical cure, had it been followed up by proper auxiliaries.

*Dose.*—From grs to grv.



## LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI, SOLUTION OF AMMONIATED COPPER.

This solution possesses, of course, all the qualities of the last. When largely diluted, it has been employed; as a collyrium; for external use this is meant.

*Preparations of Iron.*

## FERRUM AMMONIATUM, AMMONIATED IRON.

This preparation is tonic, astringent, and deobstruent.

The Materia Medica enlarges more on Iron, from which the preparations vary little in effect.

*Dose.*—From gr̄ij to gr̄xv.

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#### FERRI CARBONAS, CARBONATE OF IRON.

The preparation before us possesses all the properties of Iron, and is for most purposes the best form.

*Dose.*—Gr̄ij to gr̄x to gr̄xv.

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#### FERRI SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF IRON.

This Salt contains, in an eminent degree, all the properties of Iron.

*Dose.*—From gr̄j to gr̄v.

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#### FERRUM TARTARIZATUM, TARTARIZED IRON.

In effect the same as the last.

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#### LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI, SOLUTION OF ALKALINE IRON.

The College say, that this preparation being distinct from any other, is often very applicable to practice. The combination is very much in use, and this will answer many purposes conveniently.

*Dose.*—From 3ss to 3j.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI, TINCTURE OF  
AMMONIATED IRON.

This possesses in a liquid form all the qualities of the Ammoniated Iron.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ij.

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TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS, TINCTURE OF MU-  
RIATE OF IRON.

This is also tonic and deobstruent.

*Dose.*—From ℞ to 3fs.

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## VINUM FERRI, WINE OF IRON.

As a simple preparation of Iron, this is a pleasant and good one.

*Dose.*—From 3j to 3iij.

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*Preparations of Mercury.*HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS, OXYMURIAT OF  
MERCURY.

This most powerful medicine is generally employed internally as an anti-venereal and alterative; it is a most active detergent when externally applied, and pos-

sesses all the properties of Mercury, as an alterative and sialogogue. This very preparation formed the basis of the famous anti-scorbutic drops, which have been of so much service in cutaneous diseases. I have myself employed a similar formula to the *Liquor. Hydrarg. Oxymuriatis* with success, in many cutaneous complaints which did not give way to other alteratives; but let me say, it was always given with a decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, *Guaiac*. *Sassafras*, &c.

As a poison, this is the most virulent and deadly one we are acquainted with.

Numerous are the diseases in which this Salt may be successfully employed; but our limits will not allow us to descant on them individually.

*Dose.*—From the eight part of a grain to half a grain.

See the next formula as more fit for internal purposes. The division is at once minute and correct, and of such a nature, that mistake must be approximating to carelessness and shameful neglect indeed, where it unfortunately occurs. Astonishing and incomprehensible as it may appear, record affords us a recent instance of a man being able to take a strong solution of this Salt without the least bad symptom occurring; it was a pleasurable draught to him, and he preferred it to a dram.

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#### LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS, SOLUTION OF OXYMURIATE OF MERCURY.

This is a safe, active, and efficacious medicine, pro-



perly administered; we should begin with small doses, and gradually increase them according to their effects.

*Dose.* From 3ij to 3fs or 3vj.

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### HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA, MERCURY WITH CHALK.

This preparation possesses all the qualities of the Mercury, and for internal use is preferable to most other forms, as it seldom runs off by the bowels.

*Dose.* From grx to 3fs.

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### HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.

Of all the Mercurial preparations this is the most extensively employed, as an alterative, sialogogue, and purgative; it is truly a valuable preparation. For children this is a good purgative, as it is active, tasteless, and small in the quantity required; it must not be too often *employed as an aperient*, for some habits are affected by a very small portion of Mercury.

*Dose.*—From grij upwards to grx.

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### HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM, NITRIC-OXYD OF MERCURY.

This preparation is merely employed as an escharotic,

■

and is frequently applied to chancres ; it should be finely levigated, or the major part of its action is destroyed.

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HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM CINEREUM, GREY OXYD  
OF MERCURY.

This is a mere simple preparation in the form of Powder ; it is also useful for fumigations.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>ij</sup> to gr<sup>x</sup>.

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HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM, RED OXYD OF  
MERCURY.

This preparation is employed as an alterative and anti-venereal, like most of these formulas.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>ss</sup> to gr<sup>ij</sup>.

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HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS, WHITE  
PRECIPITATED MERCURY.

This precipitate is employed externally as a repellent and discutient ; it sometimes enters the Ointments for the Itch, and other cutaneous complaints, and is employed to kill vermin in the heads of children ; it is seldom given internally.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>v</sup> to gr<sup>x</sup>.

**HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS, PURIFIED MERCURY.**

This article is the basis of all Mercurial forms; in this state it is seldom given internally, save in very obstinate constipations, and then it is the last resource, and is seldom required.

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**HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM, RED SULPHURET OF MERCURY.**

This is generally employed in fumigations in venereal sore throats, &c. This is the vermilion of the arts, and possesses all the properties of Mercury.

*Dose.*—From grx to 3ss.

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*Preparations of Lead.*

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**LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS, SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD.**

This Solution is more in use in surgery than medicine; it is sedative, powerfully astringent, and anti-inflammatory: used or taken improperly, it causes all the deleterious effects of Lead. To inflammatory surfaces it is believed to be a valuable remedy; in general the good effects derived from its use depend on the

action of the *cold water*, with which it is dilated, which abstracts the heat, and moderates the morbid action.

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### PLUMBI SUPERACETAS, SUPERACETATE OF LEAD.

This Salt when dissolved in a proper vehicle, is in effect the same as the last externally. For all internal purposes this is employed, and in small doses, is said to produce no very unpleasant effects; it is considered as a good astringent to check inordinate secretions and hæmorrhages, when the common means have failed. This preparation may be employed in all passive hæmorrhages, as menorrhagia and hæmaturia; it is not admissible in hæmoptoe, its tonic power aggravating the disease. In a Solution it is much employed in inflammation of the eyes, and has been lately spoken of in high terms, in whooping cough. This remedy is not to be wantonly played with, as it is not a safe medicine, and if its internal use could be abandoned, so much the better.

*Dose.*—From grs to grj.

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### LIQUOR PLUMBI ACETATIS DILUTUS, DILUTED SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF LEAD.

This is the proper Solution for external use, for injections, or for ophthalmia; for the first purpose caution is requisite, as it has produced paralysis of the genitals—this is the well known Goulard Water.

## *Preparations of Zinc.*

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### CALAMINA PRÆPARATA, PREPARED CALAMINE.

This preparation is employed as a descutient, and as an astringent in ophthalmia, when used as a collyrium. It is not given internally.

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### ZINCI OXYDUM, OXYD OF ZINC.

This Oxyd is considered as anti-epileptic, tonic, and in some cases anti-spasmodic; externally it is detergent and exsiccant.

*Dose.*—From gr*ij* to gr*x*.

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### ZINCI SULPHAS, SULPHATE OF ZINC.

This Sulphate is a most valuable tonic and emetic, and is as a medicine to be preferred to the Oxyd. Where many tonics are contra-indicated by the presence of plethora, or a disposition thereto, this is a good, safe, and efficacious medicine. It is in frequent use in debility of the stomach, in some cases of ophthalmia, hysteria, palpitation, cephalœa nervosa, palsy, impending apoplexy, from affection of the stomach, spasmodic asthma, hydrops pericardii, agues, and some remittent fevers, it is a valuable remedy.

*Dose.*—From gr*j* to gr*iv*; as an emetic from gr*x* to 3*ss*.



### *Expressed Oils.*

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The Almonds and their Oils are treated of in the Materia Medica ; it is laxative and pectoral.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij.

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#### OLEUM LINI, LINSEED OIL.

This Oil is an emollient, externally.

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#### OLEUM RICINI, CASTOR OIL.

This is fully spoken of in the Materia Medica, as a pleasant and efficacious purgative.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij to  $\mathfrak{z}$  j.

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### *Distilled Oils.*

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All the Distilled Oils partake largely of the properties of their respective parents ; the Plants from which these Oils are drawn, are mentioned in the Materia Medica ; in this highly concentrated state these Oils are useful to communicate their varied virtues to pills, or water, with which last vehicle they may be made

miscible by sugar or spirits of wine. With respect to the Oleum Rosis-Marini, little *must be said*, as the College have rejected it in one place, and retained it in another.

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#### OLEUM SUCCINI, OIL OF AMBER.

This Oil possesses in a great degree the emmenagogue, nervous, and stimulant qualities of the Amber.

*Dose.*—From ℞ to ʒss.

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#### OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM, RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

This is a valuable preparation for both internal and external purposes; it is stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific. We have lately heard of its powers as an anthelmintic, which are highly spoken of.

*Dose.*—From ℞ to ʒss.

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### *Distilled Waters.*

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These Waters like unto the expressed Oil, contains in a more dilute state all the properties of their respective Plants.

*Decoctions.*


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**DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
DECOCTION OF ALOES.**

This decoction is stomachic and laxative; it is a convenient compound, and with the addition of a little Vin. Ferri, it might be appropriated to many indications in practice; as a laxative to keep the habitually costive bowels soluble, it is an useful combination.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.

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**DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ, DECOCTION OF CIN-  
CHONA.**

Here we have all the active parts of the Bark, to which may be added, any other medicine required.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv.

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**DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ, DECOCTION OF QUINCE  
SEEDS.**

This is a mere vehicle of convenience to suspend Powders; it is mildly astringent, obtunding, and subacid. See the Seeds.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ, DECOCTION OF  
WOODY NIGHTSHADE.

This decoction is narcotic, diuretic, and resolvent.  
See the Dulcamara.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  fs to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.

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DECOCTUM HORDEI, DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

This common decoction is of much service in the chambers of the sick, as a common drink.

*Dose.*—No limited one.

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DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

What was said of the above will hold good here.

*Dose.*—No limited one.

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DECOCTUM LICHENSIS, DECOCTION OF LIVER-  
WORT.

This simple decoction may be given where a slight bitter is required, together with nutriment. The principal use of the Lichen, is in debility after measles, ulcers with great discharge, passive hæmoptoe, hooping cough, diabetes, and in phthisis. In the last complaint, it has been declared to work miracles. Alas! drowning men catch at straws. We are told the night sweats have been diminished by its use; and if the dis-

ease was confirmed, this *most likely was all*. The fact is, Lichen possesses not one material quality, it is a passive remedy, for a passive disease, and is *particularly adapted to fashionable complaints*. The common Barley decoction, and a very small portion of some bitter, will answer all the purposes of the Lichen.

*Dose.*— $\text{ʒj}$  to  $\text{ʒvj}$ .

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#### DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MALLOW.

This decoction is merely employed for clysters, to convey more active medicines. Water-gruel will do as well.

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#### DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS, DECOCTION OF POPPY.

This decoction, possessing in a small degree, a narcotic powder, is of much service for fomentation. The intentions of this decoction may be substituted by one drachm of Tr. Opii, and four pints of warm-water.

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#### DECOCTION QUERCUS, DECOCTION OF OAK BARK.

Though this decoction, is generally employed externally as an astringent, yet it might be of use where it is required, as an internal remedy; it is a tonic and astringent.



### DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

This is a tonic, alterative, and anti-venereal; for the latter purpose, the following preparation is mostly employed.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv to lbij daily.

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### DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM, COM- POUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

This is generally employed as an anti-venereal, in those cases where Mercury has excessively debilitated the system, where we have ill-conditioned venereal ulcers; and, it is requisite to recruit the constitution before the cure can be effected. I have before mentioned, that this decoction when taken in conjunction with the Liquor Hydrarg. Oxy muriat. has been employed successfully, in some very obstinate cutaneous complaints. In some syphilitic cases, this plan is no despicable one.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv to lbij daily.

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### DECOCTUM SENEGÆ, DECOCTION OF SENECA.

This saith the College is now first introduced as a useful medicine, especially in affections of the lungs, attended with debility and inordinate secretion; it is diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant, and is useful in rheumatism.

*Dose.*— $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.

## DECOCTUM ULMI, DECOCTION OF ELM BARK.

This decoction possesses all the qualities of the Bark, which is mucilaginous and astringent. See the Bark.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv to lbiv daily.

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## DECOCTUM VERATRI, DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

This is a mere wash for external purposes.

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*Infusions.*

## INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS, INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

This is employed as a tonic and stomachic; though it is employed for a variety of other purposes, as in vomiting, after-pains, and nausea.

*Dose.*—No particular one.

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## INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND INFUSION OF HORSE-RADISH.

This infusion is a good stimulant, diuretic, and attenuant; in debility of the stomach, with occasional cramp or pain, this is a useful remedy.

*Dose.*— $\frac{3}{4}$  iis to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL.

This simple elegant infusion is stomachic, and will suit many intentions in practice.

*Dose.*— $\frac{3}{4}$  iſs to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv.

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INFUSUM CALUMBÆ, INFUSION OF CALUMBA.

This infusion possesses all the tonic and stomachic properties of the Root.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  iſs to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iy.

---

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLORUM, INFUSION OF  
CLOVES.

See the Caryophyllii, in the Materia Medica ; this is aromatic.

*Dose.*—From half an ounce to four ounces.

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INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ, INFUSION OF CASCA-  
RILLA.

This is a stomachic and tonic, and as such, is in general use in practice.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

## INFUSUM CATECHU, INFUSION OF CATECHU.

This is of great service as an astringent in diarrhœa; in such like diseases where we require an unirritating tonic and astringent, this is a valuable remedy.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

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## INFUSUM CINCHONÆ, INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

This possesses all the properties of the Cinchona.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

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## INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ, INFUSION OF CUSPARIA.

This is used as a tonic and stomachic.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

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## INFUSUM DIGITALIS, INFUSION OF FOX-GLOVE.

This is a useful form to give this active medicine, in particularly in dropsy.

*Dose.*—From one drachm to two ounces.

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INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

This is a good preparation where we require a warm aromatic tonic of the bitter tribe.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

**INFUSUM LINI, INFUSION OF LINSEED.**

See the Seeds in the Materia Medica ; this is an ob-  
tunding remedy in coughs, &c.

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**INFUSUM QUASSIÆ, INFUSION OF QUASSIA.**

Where we require a fine bitter, to become the vehicle  
to other medicines, this is a good one.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

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**INFUSUM RHEI, INFUSION OF RHUBARB.**

The Materia Medica will furnish an account of the  
effects of Rhubarb ; in this form we lose much of its  
astringency, a thing by no means to be regretted in  
some cases.

*Dose.*—From one ounce and a half to four ounces.

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**INFUSUM ROSÆ, INFUSION OF ROSES.**

This infusion, or rather composition, is of much uti-  
lity in hæmoptoe and menorrhagia, and in such cases  
we may add with advantage, the Sulphate of Zinc, or  
Magnesia Sulphas, as circumstances may require.

*Dose.*—From two to six ounces.

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**INFUSUM SENNÆ, INFUSION OF SENNA.**

This is a simple aperient, and as such is used, though



most frequently in union with some of the saline purgative Salts.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv.

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INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ, INFUSION OF SIMAROURA.

This infusion is tonic and astringent, and is mostly employed in diarrhœas and dysentery.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  iss to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv.

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INFUSUM TOBACI, INFUSION OF TOBACCO.

This infusion is merely used for clysters, in strangulated hernia and obstinate constipations of the bowels.

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*Mucilages.*

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MUCILAGO ACACIÆ, MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.

This is a mere mucilage.

*Dose.*—From 3j to  $\frac{3}{4}$  j.

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MUCILAGO AMYLI, MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

This is most probably meant for clysters only in diarrhœas and dysentery.

*Extracts.*

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## EXTRACTUM ACONITI, EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

The Materia Medica shews all the prominent features of Aconite; this extract possesses all its narcotic qualities.

*Dose.*—From grj to grv.

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## EXTRACTUM ALOES, EXTRACT OF ALOES.

This extract is a mere cathartic.

*Dose.*—Grv to grxv.

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## EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS, EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

This extract is mentioned as a tonic and stomachic.

*Dose.*—From grx to ʒj.

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## EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ, EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

This is narcotic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

*Dose.*—From grj to grv.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, EXTRACT OF  
CINCHONA.

This is generally employed as a less nauseous medicine than the decoction, or to give strength to it.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3 fs.

---

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM, RESINOUS  
EXTRACT OF BARK.

In this preparation, as well as the last, the qualities of the Bark are brought into a small compass for the convenience of making pills or even powder: where the powdered Cinchona becomes either disliked or nauseating from its taste or quantity, this will well supply its place, and may easily be rendered palatable.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3 fs.

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EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS, EXTRACT OF  
COLOCYNTH.

This medicine is employed as a powerful cathartic.

*Dose.*—From gr̄v to 3 fs.

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EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM,  
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

This is a good preparation or compound for use, as an aperient in practice. A valuable aperient medicine

has been prepared from this extract, of which the formula may not be unacceptable.

*Dose.*—From grv to 3ls.

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Take of Oxyd of Antimony, two drachms; Submuriate of Mercury, one drachm; Compound Powder of Cinnamon, four scruples, mix well; and add hard Soap, two drachms; Compound Extract of Colocynth, three drachms.

After the above articles are well incorporated, one drachm of the mass is to form fifteen pills, from two to four a dose. The oftener the pills are made the more certain their action; hence it is advisable to only make into pills enough for present use; and having weighed out the other part of the mass into drachms, they are readily in a mortar rendered fit for the formation of pills at a few minutes notice. Pills long kept so harden that their dissolution in the stomach is so slow, as almost to render them inert.\*

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#### EXTRACTUM CONII, EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

This extract possesses all the resolvent, alterative, and narcotic qualities of the Hemlock.

*Dose.*—From grv to ʒj.

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\* For this formula I am indebted to Dr. Morris, of Great Marlborough-street, London, whose kindness on some few occasions entitle him to my thanks.

### EXTRACTUM ELATERII, EXTRACT OF ELATERIUM.

This extract is most violently cathartic and stimulant; so stimulant is this substance that pulsation is felt in the most remote parts; it excites uncommon nausea, and has evacuated water after every other means had failed. The nausea may be mitigated by a quiescent state and drinking largely of warm broths, &c. Begin with small doses.

*Dose.*—From grs to gr̄ij.

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### EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ, EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

This is a good extract, and affords a good opportunity in dyspeptic cases of giving a bitter tonic, in the form of pills; to which may be added any other medicine.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3 fs.

---

### EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ, EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

This simple extract is merely used to either give flavor to nauseous medicines, or become the vehicle of others.

*Dose.*—From 3j to 3 fs.



**EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.**

This extract is mostly employed for its tonic and astringent powers; many medicines might be substituted for it, but as there are many minds, many prejudices, likes and dislikes, to govern the prescriptions of individuals, there must be many articles here of similar virtues and effects. After the operation of purgatives in diarrhœa and dysentery, this extract we are told is a good remedy, as it restrains the flux without contracting the fibres; a fault in most astringents.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3 fs.

---

**EXTRACTUM HUMULI, EXTRACT OF HOPS.**

This extract, saith the College, is now first introduced, as being supposed to possess both a tonic and sedative power combined.

*Dose.*—From gr̄v to ʒj.

---

**EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI, EXTRACT OF HENBANE.**

This extract is mostly employed as a narcotic in schirrus and cancer; it is said to mitigate the pain when Opium fails; and it is also useful in hæmorrhoids.

*Dose.*—From gr̄v to ʒj.

## EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ, EXTRACT OF JALAP.

This is a simple cathartic, and in this form it is active, and is employed to give energy to other cathartics.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>x</sup> to ℥j.

---

## EXTRACTUM OPII, EXTRACT OF OPIUM.

This preparation contains all the narcotic and anodyne properties of the crude Opium ; which see in the Materia Medica.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>ss</sup> to gr<sup>v</sup>.

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## EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS, EXTRACT OF WHITE POPPY.

The observations under the head of the extract of Logwood will apply here. This extract possesses all the properties of Opium, in a proportion of one grain of the extract of Opium to five ; one grain of Opium and five of the extract of Liquorice, will save the trouble of this tedious process, and finally answer all its purposes.

*Dose.*—From gr<sup>ij</sup> to ℥j or more.

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## EXTRACTUM RHEI, EXTRACT OF RHUBARB.

This extract is convenient for pills, as it contains in

a small compass all the valuable properties of the Rhubarb, without the more superfluous parts.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3 fs.

---

#### EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ, EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

In practice, this valuable extract is much used, to render the decoction of the Root stronger, and, consequently, more efficacious; it is a good form for pills. This preparation is anti-venereal, obtunding, and tonic.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3j.

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#### EXTRACTUM TARAXACI, EXTRACT OF DANDELION ROOT.

In the Materia Medica I have enlarged sufficiently on the properties of this Root. I am not enraptured with it as a specific, but I have reason to be pleased with it as a medicine; I have spoken of it as a man who looks ambiguously at most remedies, but who gives them all their dues and no more; who is he who can boast of a never failing remedy?

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to 3j.

### *Mixtures.*

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#### MISTURA AMMONIACI, MIXTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC.

This liquid is generally employed in diseases of the chest requiring a stimulant and expectorant.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss to  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.

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#### MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ, MIXTURE OF ASSAFÆTIDA.

This mixture is employed as an antispasmodic, expectorant, and nervine.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss to  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.

---

#### MISTURA AMYGDALÆ, ALMOND MIXTURE.

This is a pleasant, soft, obtunding mixture in cough, hoarsenesses, &c. and to convey other medicines, or to give where *physic* must be given.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  i to any moderate quantity.

---

#### MISTURA CAMPHORÆ, CAMPHOR MIXTURE.

This mixture is diaphoretic and antispasmodic.

*Dose.*—From  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss to  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv.

### MISTURA CORNU USTI, MIXTURE OF BURNT HARTSHORN.

This is a mere anti-acid and absorbent mixture; it is useful to relieve acidity of the *prima viæ*, and to correct slight laxation of the bowels.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij to any moderate quantity.

---

### MISTURA CRETÆ, CHALK MIXTURE.

This is an anti-acid and astringent in diarrhœas, &c.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.

---

### MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA, COMPOUND MIXTURE OF IRON.

This mixture is now in much use as a deobstruent and tonic; numerous are the diseases in which this medicine is used.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.

---

### MISTURA GUAIACI, MIXTURE OF GUAIAACUM.

This medicine is mostly used as an anti-spasmodic and sudorific.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.



## MISTURA MOSCHI, MUSK MIXTURE.

This presents us with an opportunity of giving the most powerful anti-spasmodic in a convenient form.

*Dose.*—From ℥ ss to ℥ ij.

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*Spirits.*


---

## ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL.

This Spirit is rarely or never applied to medical purposes singly ; applied externally, it is stimulant.

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SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ, SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

This is an attenuant, anti-acid, stimulant, and diaphoretic.

*Dose.*—From ℥ ss to ℥ j.

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SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS, AROMATIC  
SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

This possesses the same properties as the last article, though more frequently given internally ; it is of extensive use in medicine.

*Dose.*—From ℥ xv to ℥ j.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÆTIDUS, FETID SPIRIT  
OF AMMONIA.

This is a good nervous stimulant and anti-hysterical remedy.

*Dose.*—℥xv to ʒj.

---

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS, SUCCINATED  
SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

This medicine seems adapted to the same purposes as the last.

*Dose.*—From ℥x to ʒss.

---

SPIRITUS ANISI, SPIRIT OF ANISEED.

This is an excellent carminative in flatulencies of the bowels in children and adults.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

---

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND  
SPIRIT OF HORSE RADISH.

This is stimulant, deobstruent, and diuretic.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

---

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ, SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

This is a discutient and stimulant externally, it is

seldom used internally, though it might often with advantage.

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SPIRITUS CARUI, SPIRIT OF CARRAWAY.

This is a pleasant carminative for children.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.

---

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI, SPIRIT OF  
CINNAMON.

This is a good carminative and cordial.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$ j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss.

---

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND  
SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

This preparation *when distilled from a proper quantity of liquid*, is a carminative and diuretic; but what it would be if the operator were to follow the College direction, I am at a loss to conjecture; the precious drop obtained, would be a caustic cordial.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$ j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss of the proper liquid.

---

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ, SPIRIT OF  
LAVENDER.

This Spirit is cordial and stimulant; but is more used as a perfume than a medicine.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$ j to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND  
SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

This compound is generally employed in those diseases, termed nervous; it is a good cordial for those subject to lowness of spirits.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒfs.

---

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, SPIRIT OF  
PEPPERMINT.

This is a good cordial stimulant remedy to dispel flatus, and give relief in flatulent colics.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒfs.

---

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, SPIRIT OF  
SPEARMINT.

This spirit is anti-emetic and tonic, it is of service in some vomitings; its taste or flavour is in general sought, its powers are by no means to be depended on.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒfs.

---

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ, SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

This spirit is cordial, aromatic, and stimulant.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒfs.

## SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ, SPIRIT OF PIMENTA.

This is a pleasant aromatic and cordial stimulant.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

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## SPIRITUS PULEGII, SPIRIT OF PENNY-ROYAL.

This is a good warm stimulant in hysterical complaints.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒss.

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## SPIRITUS ROSMARINI, SPIRIT OF ROSE-MARY.

This is a good carminative and nervine.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒss.

---

*Tinctures.*

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## TINCTURA ALOES, TINCTURE OF ALOES.

This is mostly employed as an anthelmintic, emmenagogue, or cathartic.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒj.



TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA, COMPOUND  
TINCTURE OF ALOES.

The same as the last very nearly, though this is more tonic and stimulant, and more fit for cases of amenorrhœa.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 ij.

---

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ, TINCTURE OF  
ASSAFŒTIDA.

This possesses all the antispasmodic and stimulant properties of the Assafœtida.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 ij.

---

TINCTURA AURANTII, TINCTURE OF ORANGE  
PEEL.

This is a mild, pleasant, stomachic tonic.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 ij

---

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA, COMPOUND  
TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

This Tincture is tonic and stimulant; it is quickly diffusible, and is said to give tone to the organs of respiration. In humid and spasmodic asthma, chronic coughs, and catarrhs where the secretions are inordi-

nate, it is of much real service; but it should never be thought of where there is either fever or inflammatory symptoms present.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ij.

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#### TINCTURA CALUMBÆ, TINCTURE OF COLUMBA.

This Tincture is considered as tonic and antiseptic; it is mostly employed in putrid bilious diseases, and is considered as an anti-emetic in vomiting, and debility of the stomach.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ij.

---

#### TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA, COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

This is an anodyne pectoral and antispasmodic; its chief use is in chronic diseases of the chest, where the expectoration is too great: this Tincture must never be used where any symptoms of inflammation are present; used properly, it quiets the cough and restrains the secretions. This medicine is an excellent antispasmodic in convulsive cough or asthma, when it is united with proper proportions of Liquor Antimonii Tartarizati and Spiritus Ætheris Compositus; this combination not only relieves very quickly, but sometimes prevents a recurrence of the complaint.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3 fs.

TINCTURA CAPSICI, TINCTURE OF  
CAPSICUM.

This Tincture possesses all the warm, pungent, and stimulant powers of the Capsicum.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

---

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI, TINCTURE OF  
CARDAMOM.

This is a pleasant, simple aromatic, otherwise possessing no particular properties.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

---

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA, COMPOUND  
TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

This is an elegant stomachic, rather more aromatic than the last, but differing in no material respect from it.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

---

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ, TINCTURE OF  
CASCARILLA.

This Tincture is tonic and aromatic.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒij.

TINCTURA CASTOREI, TINCTURE OF  
CASTOR.

This Tincture is a good anti spasmodic and nerve.

*Dose.*—From 3 ss to 3 ij.

---

TINCTURA CATECHU, TINCTURE OF  
CATECHU.

Saith the College: this is an astringent Tincture, which is rendered grateful by the addition of the Cinamon.

*Dose.*—From 3 ss to 3 ij.

---

TINCTURA CINCONE, TINCTURE OF  
CINCONA.

Here we have all the properties of the Bark simply.

*Dose.*—From 3j to 3 ss.

---

TINCTURA CINCONE COMPOSITA, COMPOUND  
TINCTURE OF CINCONA.

The powers of the Cinchona are here rendered more strong, to which is added an aromatic.

*Dose.*—From 3 ss to 3 ss.

## TINCTURA CINNAMOMI, TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

In this Tincture is centred all the aromatic, carminative, and astringent qualities of the Cinnamon.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒij

---

## TINCTURA CINNAMONI COMPOSITA, COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

This is an elegant compound of aromatics, and where such stimulants are required we cannot use a more happy combination.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒij.

---

## TINCTURA DIGITALIS, TINCTURE OF FOX-GLOVE.

In this Tincture are to be found all the active qualities of the Foxglove. For its effects, &c. see the *Materia Medica*.

*Dose.*—From ℥x to ℥xj.

---

## TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA, COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

This is a good stomachic, tonic, bitter Tincture.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒij.



TINCTURA GUAIACI, TINCTURE OF  
GUAIACUM.

This Tincture contains all the sudorific, stimulant, alterative, and anti-rheumatic effects of the gum. It will be remembered that this Tincture will not mix with watery liquids; to render it miscible it must be triturated with either yolk of egg or mucilage.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒij.

---

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA, AMMONIATED  
TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

The effects of the gum are here much increased by the Spirit of Ammonia; it is a valuable sudorific, anti-rheumatic, and stimulant.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒij. This Tincture must be rendered miscible with liquids, by the same means as the last article.

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TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI, TINCTURE OF  
BLACK HELLEBORE.

This Tincture is generally employed as a deobstruent and emmenagogue, though it is sometimes given as an alterative and attenuant.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒj.

## TINCTURA HUMULI, TINCTURE OF HOP.

This is considered as a tonic and sedative.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒj.

---

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI, TINCTURE OF  
HENBANE.

This Tincture, which is a narcotic, is of much service where Opium is contra-indicated by costive bowels. We are told that twenty-five drops of this Tincture are equivalent to twenty of Opium; it does not produce costiveness or the subsequent confusion of the head, which generally prevails after the use of Laudanum, *its being either weaker or stronger can have nought to do with the main point, and is not worth mentioning.*

*Dose.*—From ℥xij to ʒj.

---

## TINCTURA JALAPÆ, TINCTURE OF JALAP.

This is a simple cathartic, and that not of the best sort.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒss.

---

## TINCTURA KINO, TINCTURE OF KINO.

All the astringency and anti-dysenteric qualities of the Kino, are to be found in this preparation.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒij.

**TINCTURA LYTTÆ, TINCTURE OF BLISTERING FLY.**

The stimulant and diuretic powers of the Fly are here found ; for embrocations as well as for internal purposes, this Tincture is to be used.

*Dose.*—From 3℥s to 3ij.

---

**TINCTURA MYRRHÆ, TINCTURE OF MYRRH.**

This simple Tincture contains all the tonic and deobstruent properties of the Myrrh ; it is of service to some sores as a stimulant, detersive, and constringing application.

*Dose.*—From 3℥s to 3j.

---

**TINCTURA OPII, TINCTURE OF OPIUM.**

This Tincture is in such general use, that it needs no description. See the account of Opium in the *Materia Medica*.

*Dose.*—From ℥x to 3℥s. Twenty drops are nearly equivalent to one grain of Opium.

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**TINCTURA RHEI, TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.**

This is a good stomachic aperient, and may be frequently used with advantage.

*Dose.*—From ʒ℥s to ʒi℥s.

## TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA, COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

I confess I was at a loss to know which of these two formulas could be termed simple, or which deserved the term compound, more than its fellow. Both being compositions, and possessing the same properties, one of them would have been sufficient for medical purposes. The colouring matter seems the only difference of any moment.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$  ifs.

---

## TINCTURA SCILLÆ, TINCTURE OF SQUILLS.

This is a good diuretic, expectorant, and stimulant. In dyspnœa from the accumulation of thick viscid phlegm, this is an efficacious remedy, as likewise in some cases of hydrops, as hydro-thorax, &c.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{M}$ x to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

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## TINCTURA SENNÆ, TINCTURE OF SENNA.

This is a warm cordial cathartic.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij to  $\mathfrak{z}$ j.

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## TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ, TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY ROOT.

In this Tincture we find the tonic, diaphoretic, and stimulant virtues of the serpentary Root.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss to  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.

### TINCTURA VALERIANÆ, TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

This Tincture is of much utility as an anti-spasmodic, nervine, and tonic, though the following form is to be preferred in most nervous and hysterical cases.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3j.

---

### TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATÆ, AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

This formula is in many cases to be preferred to the last, the volatile spirit claiming some attention.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ij.

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### TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS, TINCTURE OF GINGER.

This is a warm, pungent, aromatic cordial and carminative.

*Dose.*—From 3j to 3iij.

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## *Preparations of Æthers.*

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### ÆTHER SULPHURICUS, SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Æther taken internally is a powerful and excellent anti-spasmodic, cordial and stimulant. In catarrhal



and asthmatic complaints, its vapour is inhaled with advantage, by holding in the mouth a piece of good lump sugar on which Æther has been dropped. It is given as a cordial in nausea, and in febrile diseases of the typhoid type, as an anti-spasmodic in hysteria, and in other nervous and painful diseases; and as a stimulus in soporose and apoplectic affections. Regular practitioners seldom give so much as half an ounce, much more frequently only a few drops for a dose; but empirics have sometimes ventured upon a much larger quantity, and with incredible benefit. For the truth of this, I myself can vouch, having given it largely in some cases in a military hospital, where the usual doses would have been as so much water. It is to be regretted that the medical departments of the army are so confined in their practice, as must be the case where you are so limited in your remedies, and where you must pay yourself for any extra medicines: a little more liberty and indulgence might be granted, which would much benefit the sick in military hospitals. Nothing has so hurt a particular part of the medical staff of the kingdom, as allowing medical men to take regimental duty; and it is a fact that frequently a commanding officer compels the surgeon so to do against his will. A physician high in the medical staff of the army assured me, that he knew many men whose attention and mind had been so completely occupied by their regimental duties, that they had entirely lost their possession, and finding themselves at length incompetent to their medical duty, had resigned

altogether their *profession* and *medical commission*! On this subject at present I must be silent, and, begging pardon for the digression, return to the subject before us, but not without this assurance, that ere long I intend to make some few observations on the present state of the army medical department, &c. &c. Æther, when applied externally, is capable of producing two very opposite effects, according to its management; for if it be prevented from evaporating, by covering the place to which it is applied closely with the hand, it proves a powerful stimulant and rubefacient, and excites a burning heat. In this way it is frequently employed to remove nervous head-ache or pain in the teeth. On the contrary, if it be dropped on any part of the body exposed freely to the contact of the air, its rapid evaporation produces an intense degree of cold, and as this is attended by a proportional diminution of bulk in the part to which it is applied, in this way it has frequently facilitated the reduction of strangulated herniæ. In true spasmodic asthma, languor, and lowness of spirits, hysterical convulsions and cramp of the stomach, Æther may be employed successfully. When the stomach is loaded and in humid asthma, it is injurious.

*Dose.*—℥xxx to ʒij.

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#### ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS, RECTIFIED ÆTHER.

This liquid possesses in a smaller compass all the properties of the last article.

*Dose.*—From ʒfs to ʒij.

## OLEUM ÆTHEREUM, ÆTHEREAL OIL.

As a rubefacient this is stimulant; it is volatile and rarely used internally. The College have it inserted merely as an article requisite for the preparation of a compound Æther.

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## SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS, AROMATIC SPIRIT OF ÆTHER.

To the properties of Æther are added some excellent aromatic powers; in practice this is a useful medicine.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒj.

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## SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ÆTHER.

This Æther, like the foregoing, is powerfully stimulating and anti-spasmodic, it is supposed to be more anodyne or sedative than any other Æther; *this is one of the many medical prejudices.*

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒifs.

---

## SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI, SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER.

This Æther in its effects is materially different from the others of this class. Dr. Duncan says, “ Spirit of Nitrous Æther has been long deservedly held in great esteem; it quenches thirst, promotes the natural secre-

tions, expels flatulencies, and moderately strengthens the stomach; mixed with a small quantity of Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromaticus, it proves a mild yet efficacious diaphoretic, and often remarkably diuretic, especially in some febrile cases, where such a salutary evacuation is wanted." The Nitric Æther does not accelerate the circulation like the others, but quickly diminishes the body of the fluids without apparently increasing the debility, or causing it.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 ifs.

---

#### SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI, SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

This liquid, as an anti-spasmodic, stimulant, and nerve, resembles the other Æthers.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 ifs.

---

### *Wines.*

---

#### VINUM ALOES, WINE OF ALOES.

This is a good warm stomachic laxative of much utility, in cold, languid constitutions, where costiveness prevails.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 j.

## VINUM IPECACUANHÆ, WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

This Wine is generally employed in practice, sometimes as an emetic and sometimes in union with other remedies.

*Dose.*—From ℥xx to 3j. emetic from 3ij to 3fs.

---

## VINUM OPII, WINE OF OPIUM.

This is the Tincture of Opium in another shape, and much resembles the Thebaic Tincture used by Mr. Ware, in some cases of ophthalmy ; *the Aromatics can be of little use as an internal medicine.*

*Dose.*—From ℥x to 3fs.

---

*Preparations of Vinegar.*ACETUM COLCHICI, VINEGAR OF MEADOW  
SAFFRON.

This is a powerful diuretic and expectorant, it is mostly employed in cases of dropsy.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ifs.

---

## ACETUM SCILLÆ, VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

This is employed as a stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3ifs.



### *Preparations of Honey.*

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#### MEL DESPUMATUM, CLARIFIED HONEY.

See Honey in the Materia Medica.

---

#### MEL BORACIS, HONEY OF BORAX.

Saith the College: this combination is so usefully and generally employed as a detergent in aphthous affections of the mouth and fauces, that it has been thought proper to give directions for it.

---

#### MEL ROSÆ, ROSE HONEY.

This Honey is very slightly astringent and detergent, and is made use of as simple syrup; *its beauty has little to do with its utility.*

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj.

---

#### OXYMEL, OXYMEL.

This is a pleasant cooling anti-septic Oxymel, and is more a preparation of pleasure than utility like the last.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj.

---

#### OXYMEL SCILLÆ, OXYMEL OF SQUILLS.

This Oxymel is diuretic, expectorant, and stimulant; in a full dose it is emetic.

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒij to ʒj as an emetic.

*Syrups.*

---

## SYRUPUS, SYRUP.

Syrups are generally employed to cover the taste of nauseous medicines, and render them more palatable and pleasant.

*Dose.*—From ʒij to ʒj.

---

## SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ, SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOW.

This is a simple, mucilaginous and obtunding syrup.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒ fs.

---

## SYRUPUS AURANTII, SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

This Syrup is mildly aromatic and stomachic.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒ fs.

---

## SYRUPUS CROCI, SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

This is merely used for flavour and colour.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒ fs.

---

## SYRUPUS LIMONIS, SYRUP OF LEMON.

This is laxative, cooling, and anti-septic.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒ fs.

## SYRUPUS MORI, SYRUP OF MULBERRY.

This resembles the last.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒ ss.

---

## SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS, SYRUP OF POPPY.

This Syrup is anodyne and sedative, and is adapted for children.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒvj.

---

## SYRUPUS RHŒADOS, SYRUP OF RED POPPY.

This is a simple colouring Syrup.

*Dose.*—From ʒij to ʒ ss.

---

## SYRUPUS RHAMNI, SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

This is a cathartic Syrup simply.

*Dose.*—From ʒij to ʒij.

---

## SYRUPUS ROSÆ, SYRUP OF ROSES.

As a gentle aperient this Syrup is adapted for children.

*Dose.*—From ʒij to ʒ ss.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ, SYRUP OF SENNA.

This is a useful laxative Syrup for children, which was wanted.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒiij.

---

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS, SYRUP OF TOLU.

This Syrup is used as a pectoral in coughs.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒss.

---

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS, SYRUP OF GINGER.

This is a good, warm, aromatic, carminative Syrup.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒiij.

---

*Confections.*

---

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ, CONFECTION OF ALMONDS.

This is merely employed to form the Almond mixture.

---

CONFECTIO AURANTII, CONFECTION OF ORANGE.

This is a stomachic confection.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj.

## CONFECTIO CASSIÆ, CONFECTION OF CASSIA.

This is an aperient confection.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

---

## CONFECTIO AROMATICA, AROMATIC CONFECTION.

This is a well known cordial aromatic, of much use in practice.

*Dose.*—From  $\text{gr}\text{x}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ .

---

## CONFECTIO OPII, CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

This is a valuable stimulant, anodyne, aromatic confection.

*Dose.*—From  $\text{gr}\text{x}$  to  $\mathfrak{D}\text{ij}$ . In thirty-six grains we have one grain of Opium.

---

## CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ, CONFECTION OF DOG ROSE.

A simple confection for making of linctusses.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .

---

## CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ, CONFECTION OF RED ROSE.

The same as the last, a mild subastringent.

*Dose.*—From  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$  to  $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ .



## CONFECTIO RUTÆ, CONFECTION OF RUE.

This preparation is meant to form clysters in nervous and spasmodic diseases. —

## CONFECTIO SCAMMONEÆ, CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

This is an active warm cathartic.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ʒj.

## CONFECTIO SENNÆ, CONFECTION OF SENNA.

This like the last is cathartic, but is much milder in its effects.

*Dose.*—From ʒj to ʒj.

---

*Powders.*

---

## PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOE.

This Powder is laxative, stimulant, and anti-rheumatic.

*Dose.*—From grx to ℥j.

PULVIS CINNAMONI COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND  
POWDER OF CINNAMON.

This is a warm aromatic carminative.

*Dose.*—From grv to grxv.

---

PULVIS CONTRAJERVÆ COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND  
POWDER OF CONTRAJERVA.

This Powder is generally employed as a sudorific and stimulant absorbent.

*Dose.*—From grxv to 3fs.

---

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO, POWDER OF  
BURNT HARTSHORN WITH OPIUM.

This Powder is an anodyne absorbent; the crocus, we are told, is to give it colour; the Rose Pink would be cheaper, and answer one of the intentions.

*Dose.*—From grxv to 3fs. Ten grains contain one of Opium.

---

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND POW-  
DER OF CHALK.

This is a good aromatic absorbent, of use in some diarrhœas.

*Dose.*—From 3fs to 3j.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO, COM-  
POUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

This Powder is of much real service in practice, in diseases of the bowels attended with irritation.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ℥ij.

---

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS, COM-  
POUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

This is a handy powder in practice; it is a good diaphoretic, and is frequently used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

*Dose.*—From grv to ℥j. Ten grains contain one grain of Opium.

---

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND POW-  
DER OF KINO.

This Powder is astringent and carminative, and is of service in diarrhœas and some passive hæmorrhages.

*Dose.*—From grv to ℥j. One scruple contains one grain of Opium.

---

PULVIS SCAMMONEÆ COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND  
POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

This is generally employed as an anthelmintic and cathartic.

*Dose.*—From grx to ℥j.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND POW-  
DER OF SENNA.

This is a mere cathartic Powder.

*Dose.*—From ℥j to ʒj.

---

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS, COM-  
POUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

This Powder is only employed as an obtunding re-  
medy in coughs, &c.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to ʒj.

---

*Pills.*

---

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ, COMPOUND  
ALOETIC PILLS.

This Pill may be employed as a tonic, stomachic,  
and aperient.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to gr̄xxv.

---

PILULÆ ALOES CUM MYRRHA, ALOETIC PILLS  
WITH MYRRH.

This is a good aperient Pill of the tonic kind; the  
addition of Saffron renders the mass much dearer,  
without any one benefit accruing from it.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to ℥j.

PILULÆ CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITÆ, COMPOUND  
CAMBOGE PILLS.

This is a most active cathartic Pill.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to ʒj.

---

PILULÆ FERRI CUM MYRRHA, PILLS OF IRON  
AND MYRRH.

This is a most valuable Pill as a deobstruent, tonic, and emmenagogue.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to ʒj.

---

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ, COMPOUND  
GALBANUM PILLS.

This Pill is designed for cases of nervous hysteria, some cases of amenorrhœa, depending on particular causes ; in some nervous diseases, to rouse to action a languid constitution, this is a valuable tonic, stimulating remedy.

*Dose.*—From gr̄x to gr̄xx.

---

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI, MERCURIAL PILLS.

This preparation possesses all the active properties of Mercury, and has the advantage of not running off



by the bowels, unless given in too large a dose; it is much employed in the army and navy.

*Dose.*—From griv to grx, or even more if required.

---

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIATIS, PILLS OF  
SUBMURIATE OF MERCURY.

This composition is a valuable acquisition to the Pharmacopœia as an antiscorbutic, anti-venereal, and alterative.

*Dose.*—From grv to grx.

---

PILULÆ SAPONIS CUM OPIO, PILLS OF SOAP  
AND OPIUM.

This is an anodyne added to the diuretic and lithon-  
triptic properties of the Soap; in cases of painful  
gravelly and stone complaints it is generally em-  
ployed.

*Dose.*—From griij to grx. In five grains is one grain  
of Opium.

---

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ, COMPOUND  
SQUILL PILLS.

This is a good diuretic, expectorant, and stimulating  
composition, and is of much use in old complaints of  
the chest.

*Dose.*—From grx to ℞j.

*Preparations from Animals and Animal Substances.*

---

ADEPS PRÆPARATA, PREPARED LARD.

This is a pure fine substance for the formation of Ointments and Plasters.

---

CORNU USTUM, BURNT HARTSHORN.

This is an anti-acid and absorbent of the astringent tribe; it is employed in mild diarrhœas, &c.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3 ij.

---

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM, PREPARED SUET.

This fat is used to give consistence to Plasters and Ointments.

---

SPONGIA USTA, BURNT SPONGE.

This article appears, saith Dr. Powell, practically to produce effects which no mixture of the Alkali and Charcoal does, especially in the removal of bronchocele; it is resolvent and stimulant.

*Dose.*—From 3j to 3 fs.

---

TESTÆ PRÆPARATÆ, PREPARED SHELLS.

This article is an astringent absorbent.

*Dose.*—From 3 fs to 3ij.

*Plasters.*

---

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI, AMMONIACUM  
PLASTER.**

This Plaster is employed as a pectoral, as a resolvent, and for sprains.

---

**EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO,  
AMMONIACUM PLASTER WITH MERCURY.**

This is a good resolvent Plaster.

---

**EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, WAX PLASTER.**

This Plaster is commonly used to promote discharge from blistered surfaces, and to stimulate indolent sores and issues.

---

**EMPLASTRUM CUMINI, CUMIN PLASTER.**

This is a good application to the stomach and abdomen, in particular diseases, as spasm, colic, &c.

---

**EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM, COM-  
POUND GALBANUM PLASTER.**

This is adhesive and digestive.

**EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI, MERCURIAL  
PLASTER.**

This is a good resolvent in indolent tumors.

---

**EMPLASTRUM LYTTÆ, BLISTERING FLY  
PLASTER.**

This is a mere blistering Plaster.

---

**EMPLASTRUM OPII, PLASTER OF OPIUM.**

As Opium produces, when externally applied, a cessation of pain, this Plaster is extensively useful in some of the painful bowel diseases of children, and has procured relief after Opium had been given internally in every shape; it may be employed in many cases in practice with advantage.

---

**EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
PITCH PLASTER.**

This is a powerful stimulant and epispastic.

---

**EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI, LEAD PLASTER.**

This is a mere simple Plaster for simple purposes.

---

**EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ, RESIN PLASTER.**

This is the common adhesive plaster, it promotes suppuration.

## EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS, SOAP PLASTER.

This is mostly employed as a resolvent.

---

*Cerates.*  

---

## CERATUM, CERATE.

This is a good application to healthy healing sores.

---

## CERATUM CALAMINÆ, CALAMINE CERATE.

This is termed a healing Cerate, and may be used as an indifferent remedy.

---

## CERATUM CETACEI, SPERMACETI CERATE.

The same as the last, or a vehicle for other things.

---

## CERATUM LYTTE, CERATE OF BLISTERING FLY.

This is employed to keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces or issues.

---

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS, CERATE OF  
SUPERACETATE OF LEAD.

This is much employed in practice as an astringent sedative Cerate.



CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
LEAD CERATE.

This is a good cooling Ointment, frequently used in practice.

---

CERATUM RESINÆ, RESIN CERATE.

This is a mild detergent stimulant to foul, indolent ulcers.

---

CERATUM SABINÆ, SAVINE CERATE.

This Cerate produces all the good without the inconveniences resulting from the use of the common blistering Cerate; it is mentioned in the Materia Medica.

---

CERATUM SAPONIS, SOAP CERATE.

This is a simple discutient Cerate, which can do little good or little harm.

---

*Ointments.*

---

UNGUENTUM CETACEI, OINTMENT OF  
SPERMACETI.

This is a simple Ointment for any purpose.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM, COMPOUND  
MERCURIAL OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

; This is employed as a digestive.

---

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS, STRONG  
MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

This Ointment is most extensively employed in practice; experience has proved that Mercury introduced into the system by friction with this Ointment, has less tendency to excite those unpleasant consequences, which too frequently oblige us to resign the use of mercurials, until the constitution is again strengthened by tonics; by friction we have all the good, and escape many of the bad effects of this wonderful Mineral; independent of the employment of this Ointment as an anti-venereal, it is much used to disperse a variety of tumours, though this intention is better answered by a subsequent preparation.

The College we are told, with that *good nature and zeal for their profession, which so transcendently shews itself in their conduct on all requisite occasions*, has been pleased to take into their *sapient consideration*, a method of saving the operator the trouble usually attendant on an *adherence to their rules*, that is to say, in the making of this Ointment, they have racked their *inventive sponces* to form a plan which might do away with the prolixity, which has hitherto been an attendant on the formation of this preparation; but after a *patient, delibe-*

*rate, discreet, and grave consideration of the black and greasy subject before them, they, nemine contradicente, did decide, that the old mode of making this Ointment should still be adhered too, for without unnecessary elbow grease it was the opinion, that the Mercury would never be killed, and consequently, the Ointment would be unfit for practical use. Now with all due deference to the opinions of this erudite body, let me say, that I have seen this Ointment as perfect, as good, as efficacious, and the Mercury as minutely divided, in two hours, by the harmless addition of a small quantity of the Balsam of Sulphur, as that Ointment of the College, which would occupy two days in the formation. I am apt to believe, that were any Member of the College compelled to make this Ointment, according to their own directions, he soon would adopt my plan, and then, in the candour of his heart, think, he indeed must be an ass, who would occupy two days in the making of this preparation, when the short space of two hours would amply suffice. Do not as I do! said a reverend divine, but act strictly up to what I tell ye—for though I seldom follow the advice it is my duty to give you, yet I require your undeviating obedience.*

*Dose.*—From ʒi to ʒj may be rubbed in twice in the day, adding and diminishing the quantity as circumstances may require.

---

#### UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS, MILD MERCURIAL OINTMENT.

This is the same as the last in effect, though it is

much weaker; it formerly had the vulgar name of *unction*, and was employed to kill vermin in the head *or elsewhere*.

---

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI, OINTMENT OF NITRATE OF MERCURY.

This Ointment may be successfully employed in some cutaneous cases, and some ulcers, as a detersive; it is a very useful Ointment in practice.

---

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDI, OINTMENT OF NITRIC OXYD OF MERCURY.

This is a good detersive and escharotic to foul ulcers, to alter their disposition and the quantity of the discharge.

---

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI, OINTMENT OF WHITE PRECIPITATE OF MERCURY.

This is generally employed as a repellent and discutient in cutaneous diseases; it is likewise used to kill vermin in the head.

---

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ, PITCH OINTMENT.

This is a digestive of the stronger sort.

---

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ, TAR OINTMENT.

This is a weak digestive, little used.

## UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI, ELDER OINTMENT.

This is a simple, cooling, emollient ointment, with little but its pleasant odour to recommend it.

---

## UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS, SULPHUR OINTMENT.

This is generally employed as a mild remedy in psora.

---

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM, COM-  
POUND SULPHUR OINTMENT.

This is a preparation of much efficacy in bad cases of psora ; originally it was an army preparation.

---

UNGUENTUM VERATRI, WHITE HELLEBORE  
OINTMENT.

This Ointment is employed in cutaneous diseases, and not unfrequently in the milder cases of psora.

---

## UNGUENTUM ZINCI, ZINC OINTMENT.

This is an excellent Ointment in cases of excoriated nipples, deep chaps, or those affections of the eye where the redness arises more from relaxation than active inflammation.

*Liniments.*


---

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS, LINIMENT OF  
VERDIGRIS.

This is a good Liniment to prevent the exuberant growth of fungus flesh, and is likewise a good detergent.

---

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS, STRONG LI-  
NIMENT OF AMMONIA.

This Liniment is very generally employed in medicine for a variety of purposes; it is a strong, stimulating discutient remedy.

---

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS, LINI-  
MENT OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

The same as the last, a rubifacient, stimulant, and discutient.

---

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ, CAMPHOR LINI-  
MENT.

Externally this is a stimulant, and in slight pains frequently affords relief; it may be given internally when properly prepared.



LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM, COM-  
POUND CAMPHOR LINIMENT.

This is an excellent Liniment in sprains and rheumatic pains, &c.

---

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM, COM-  
POUND MERCURIAL LINIMENT.

This is a most excellent and useful combination in practice ; as a discutient of indolent tumours and collections of fluids, it is unequalled ; it more readily affects the mouth than the common Ointment.

---

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM, COM-  
POUND SOAP LINIMENT.

This is a mild stimulant discutient, commonly used in bruises, sprains, pains, &c.

---

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ, TURPENTINE  
LINIMENT.

This Liniment is employed as a digestive and stimulant in burns, scalds, sphacelus, &c.

*Cataplasms.*

## CATAPLASMA FERMENTI, YEAST CATAPLASM.

This is a good application to gangrenous ulcers, or rapidly increasing mortification, &c.



## CATAPLASMA SINAPIS, MUSTARD CATAPLASM.

This is a stimulating Cataplasm of service in paralytic cases, and to determine to particular parts.

## OMISSIONS.

---

### ANETHI SEMINA, DILL SEED.

(Page 12, between *AMYLUM* and *ANISI*.)

Dill Seed is a warm aromatic and carminative, and is useful in flatulents, colics, and the bowel complaints of children.

See the Aq. Anethi Distill.

---

### SAGAPENUM GUMMI-RESINA.

*This Gum is not mentioned at all in the Materia Medica of Dr. Powell's Translation, though it is spoken of in two other places, viz.—The Galbanum Pills, and in the Posological and Prosodial Table; as a medicine it ranks between the Assafœtida and Galbanum, and may be employed in the same manner, and under similar circumstances.*

*Dose.*—From ʒss to ʒss.

• 5

## ERRATA.

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Page 33, line 9, for *Acid* read *Acids*.

Page 102, line 18, for *where* read *when*.

Page 133, line 1st, for *descutient* read *discutient*.

Page 180, in the article of Powder of Burnt Harts-  
horn with Opium, 1st line, for *Crocus* read *Cochineal*.

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TO THE

## MATERIA MEDICA.

---

IN the following Table will be found the page, and an explanation of the new nomenclature—the old names will be under the new, that each article may be recognised without trouble or loss of time. The new names and the number of the page will be found in one line, and the explanatory synonyms will be seen under every article, in Latin or in English, or both, as circumstances may require.

The Index of the Materia Medica will be seen first, and will not be blended with that of the Preparations and Compounds, which will be last but one.

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# INDEX

TO THE

## PREPARATIONS AND COMPOUNDS.

THIS Index will be found upon the same plan as that of the *Materia Medica*, purposely that it may shew the various synonyma under their respective new names; a thing of some moment, as it will in cases of confusion prevent a reference to other books, which not unfrequently tends to confound more.

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FINIS.







*The following perfectly original Work is preparing for the Press, and will speedily be published, by the Author of this Vade Mecum.*

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SPECULATIONS,  
FACTS, AND OPINIONS,  
ON THE  
MEDICAL POWER, EFFECTS, AND UTILITY,  
OF  
COUNTER IRRITATION,  
GENERAL AND PARTIAL,  
IN THE  
CURE OF DISEASES.

---

IN the above-mentioned Work, a perfectly new system of Therapeutics is introduced, which is supported by all the best authorities of the present day. The plan

of treatment in a great number of inveterate and uncontrollable diseases is rendered more certain, and though the plan is novel, yet it is approved. Facts and cases are brought to substantiate the theory. The effects of a vast number of our best remedies on the human frame, are examined and descanted on. Their *modus operandi* is shewn, and facts are adduced to prove that they act in a far different manner than has been imagined. The Laws of the Animal Economy are much enlarged on, indeed so much so, that it might almost be considered a new system of Physiology; in a word, it is a work which will contribute largely to the knowledge of the medical man, as a variety of Phenomena are explained, which were obscure before.

The following subjects are treated of:—

**Abscess, Common.**

———— of the Lungs.

✓ **Apoplexy.**

**Amenorrhœa.**

**Abortion from Small Pox.**

**\*Buboes, on the Resolution of.**

**Bronchocele.**

**Bulimia, or Canine Appetite.**

**\*Cynanche, Tonsillaris.**

———— Tonsillaris.

**\*———— Trachealis.**

**Cardialgia.**

**\*Catarrhus.**

**Dysentery.**

**\*Diabetes.**

**Exsudatio, Pone Aures.**

**\*Erysipelas.**

Enteritis.

Hip, Joint Diseases of.

Hooping Cough.

\*Inflammation, on the Phenomena of.

----- Curé, &c.

\*Liver, Inflammations of.

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Ophthalmia.

\*Podagra, or Gout.

\*Peritonitis.

\*Phrenitis.

\*Pleuritis.

\*Pneumonitis.

\*Puerperal, Abdominal, Inflammation, termed Puerperal Fever.

\*Rheumatism.

Stomach, Inflammation of.

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Those subjects marked (\*) are particularly considered, and their treatment quite original.

A great many subordinate subjects are considered, the names of which are not here inserted.

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